BULBS

Just arrived the highest grade direct from Holland. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Iris, Crocus, Snowdrops.

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,

33 Fort St.
Store Phone 918 Nursery Phone 285.

The Daily Colonist.

$6.50 per ton Household Coal

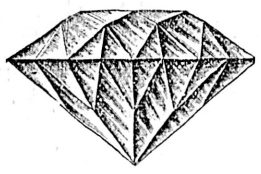
Hall & Walker

100 Government Street - 'Phone 83

VOL. XC., NO. 108. VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

DIAMONDS

As An Investment



Our close connection with the foremost Diamond markets has placed us in the unique position of being able to buy very advantageously. These advantages we share with our customers.

A FEW PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OUR $50 5-STONE DIAMOND HOOP RING is an exceedingly good investment. It is composed of 5 beautiful finely cut Diamonds, good size and very brilliant. Were it not for our importing direct from the cutters these beautiful rings would be at least $60 to $65.

From our large stock of unmounted stones we have just made up a line of Solitaire Rings ranging in price from $50 to $100, that usually would be 10 to 15 per cent higher. An inspection of these Rings will convince you of the advantages of buying Diamonds and of buying them here.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Diamond Importers, 47-49 Govt. St.

Our Fight Is Your Fight

In our endeavor to stop the efforts of the Grocers' Trust in raising prices. They are using every effort to prevent us buyin g goods in the East, so as to force us into this inquitious combination. With your support we will defeat their ends. All we ask is your patronage and their end is certain.

GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER, lb. ..... 25c.
TESTED EGGS, dozen ..... 25c.
HEATON'S MIXED PICKLES, pints, bottle ..... 20c.
HEATON'S CHOW CHOW, pints, bottle ..... 20c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.,
The Only Grocers Not In the Combination to Raise Prices

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND
MINING SUPPLIES
IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
MECHANICS' TOOLS
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS

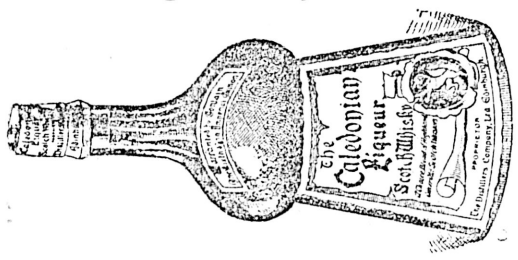
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

JOHNSON'S POWDERED DANCING WAX

50c a Tin. The Best Wax for Dancing on.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET

CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR WHISKY
"Aged in Cherry Wood."



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LONDON DRY GIN
The Finsbury Distillery Co.

HUDSON'S BAY CO,
AGENTS FOR B. C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
of Liverpool, England.
Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
General Agents for British Columbia.

Water Lots For Sale

Two Lots in Inner Harbor. 140 Feet Frontage, Deep Water.

R. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 Government Street.

TRADE MARK **B&K** REGISTERED

THE Brand of CEREALS Admitted by all to be at the Head of the list. MADE IN CANADA.

THE BRACKMAN-KER Milling Co., Ltd

British News By Cable

Bourassa Succeeds In Showing How Little He Knows of Canadian Sentiment.

London Spectator Comments Sarcastically on "Tied-House" Imperialism.

St. James' Gazette Says Colonies Must Contribute to United Navy.

London, Oct. 17.—The Saturday Review says that Bourassa's efforts to create a strong anti-imperial party have succeeded only in showing how out of touch he is with French-Canadian sentiment. Bourassa belongs to a peculiar order of politicians who remain loyal as long as loyalty enjoys all the benefits and involves no departure which could be constructed into sacrifice. The most emphatic protest against Bourassa's propaganda is that of Mr. Peletier.

The Spectator on Rosebery's speech says: "If we once adopt the principle of "Tied-House" imperialism and infringe upon the freedom of the colonies to model their own fiscal system exactly as they chose, we shall have introduced into the empire a principle which must in the end destroy it."

The Economist says: "Canadian manufacturers are evidently determined to insist on a tariff adequate to protect their productions against other countries, British or foreign. It is only natural that this should be so."

The St. James Gazette, referring to the Naval Defence Bill in New Zealand, says: "The only possible means by which the colonies can ever hope to stand in a position of safety and self-maintenance is by contributing each in its own place to keep up a single homogeneous and united navy."

An imperialist Free Trader, writing to the Spectator, says: "If American ports are shut to Canada, her wheat will have to be shipped for five months of the year from St. John, a most dangerous nautical course owing to fog and floating ice. Canadian politicians have specifically repudiated the idea of interfering with the food of our poorer classes. This is surprising to no one who is aware of the poverty of our great towns, which was a revelation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates last year."

Hon. Mr. Sifton sails on October 31st.

CHOLERA IN BETHLEHEM.

Jerusalem, Oct. 17.—Cholera has broken out at Bethlehem. The town has been cordoned by troops.

U. S. NAVY ESTIMATES

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—United States Secretary of Navy Moody has approved the estimates for the support of the navy for the fiscal year as recommended by the chiefs of bureaus amounting to $102,866,489 as against $79,814,781 appropriated for the last year.

Dawson Now Greets Winter

Several Tons of Freight Will Not Reach the Yukon Metropolis.

Show Deep on the Ground and the Various Streams Freezing.

Dawson, Y. T., Oct. 17.—Winter is closing in quickly, several thousand tons of freight will not reach Dawson this season, freights are phenomenally high, and prices on certain staples are going skyward.

Today hay in Dawson is selling for $130 per ton. Not only is freight from upriver being delayed on account of the low water, but lower river steamers, which were bringing St. Michael shipments of hay, feed, etc., will not reach here. Many other articles besides those enumerated are going up, on the expectation of a pending shortage.

Stewart river is several feet lower than usual, and cannot be navigated with anything larger than a canoe owing to bare bars. The little steamer Emma Nott failed to get up to Mayo, and had to return. Many persons up the Stewart, who expected to come down by the steamer, are disappointed, and may have to come overland owing to the lateness of the season.

Snow is several inches deep in Mayo district, and the streams are freezing.

The gold output will only be about a million less than last year despite the extreme drought, which cost the miners six weeks' loss of time. It is believed there will be activity in mining circles all winter.

Many people are leaving for the outside fearing a severe winter. The number of those going out exceeds that of last autumn by several hundred.

Governor Congdon and Manager Cameron of the Bank of Commerce have just returned from a hunting trip up the Stewart river, being delayed several days through low water.

EQUAL BELFAST
THORPE'S PALE DRY GINGER ALE.

Mainland Happenings

Coote Perjury Trial Results in a Verdict for the Defendant.

Sportsmen Get Good Time on Lulu Island--The Yukon Exhibit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Oct. 17.—The Coote perjury case which has lasted three days, terminated today with the acquittal of the prisoner, a verdict not guilty being rendered by the jury after threequarters of an hour deliberation. Coote gave an option on the property corner of Westminster avenue and Hastings street. He swore it was the northeast corner which he agreed to sell, while the purchaser, Mr. G. W. Dawson, and the purchaser's agent, J. Borland, swore it was the northwest corner that the option was for. In the civil suit arising out of this dispute Chief Justice Hunter was so convinced that Coote was lying in giving his evidence that he had him arrested for perjury on the spot. Coote was convicted in a subsequent trial, but the full court ordered a new trial, resulting in today's verdict. Mr. Justice Drake charged strongly against the prisoner. Phil Kane assisted the Attorney-General for the Crown and Mr. Joseph Martin defended the prisoner. This case closes the Assizes.

The Yukon exhibit of roots, grains and minerals has been placed on exhibit at the Tourist Association and is attracting much attention.

A large number of hunters have been visiting Lulu island and other points since the pheasant season and have returned with big bags of pheasant and duck.

Dr. R. H. Brett has returned from the strike on the Dalton trail. He says on Ruby creek the men are taking out two ounces and a half a day each.

It is likely Tom Myers, the net thief will get double punishment. He will first be tried for bringing stolen property into the States and if he is sent to the United States prison he will be tried in Canada at the expiration of his term for net stealing.

A well attended social and dance was given by the Socialist party last evening.

The finance committee has decided to accept last year's assessment list as the basis for the current year.

The local branch of the U. B. R. E. has surrendered its charter.

The Chinese Empire Reform building has been auspiciously opened. Prominent Chinamen from Victoria and other places took part in the celebration.

Thomas Taylor, M. P. P., for Revelstoke, is in the city. He said yesterday that $200,000 purchase price for the Lucky Jack, Lucky and Little Phil group was paid yesterday, $45,000 in cash and $155,000 in stock.

It was decided at the water committee meeting yesterday afternoon, that a twelve-inch main be laid down from Hastings to the Mills at Cedar Cove.

The legal advisers of D. G. Marshall and Forbes George Vernon were present at the Board of Works meeting yesterday. Both their clients being applicants for the same foreshore rights. The lawyers wished to argue the respective merits of their clients,' claims, but the city solicitor advised that it was not in the city's jurisdiction to decide between them.

MRS. JEFF DAVIS.

Buffalo, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has so fully recovered from her recent illness as to be able to leave her home in New York city today.

AMERICANIZING RUSSIA.

Ten Men Hold Up Train, Rob Safe and Make Their Escape.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—Ten men successfully held up a passenger train between Dunabourg and Ploskov during Friday night. The men jumped on the conductor's car, overpowered and bound both conductors, robbed the safe and baggage and escaped with the booty to an adjoining forest.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Man Recovers Lost Baggage While Traveling Outward Bound.

New York, Oct. 17.—Wireless telegraphy was successfully used in tracing lost baggage on the last outward trip of the Red Liner Finland, on October 10th. A passenger who discovered some time after the steamer's departure that he left some baggage behind on the dock, communicated with the officials at the pier through the Marconi station at Babylon, L. I., and in twenty minutes received a reply that the baggage had been found and would be forwarded by next steamer.

Is Found At Last

Malaspinas' Famous Gallery Located Definitely on Gabriola Island.

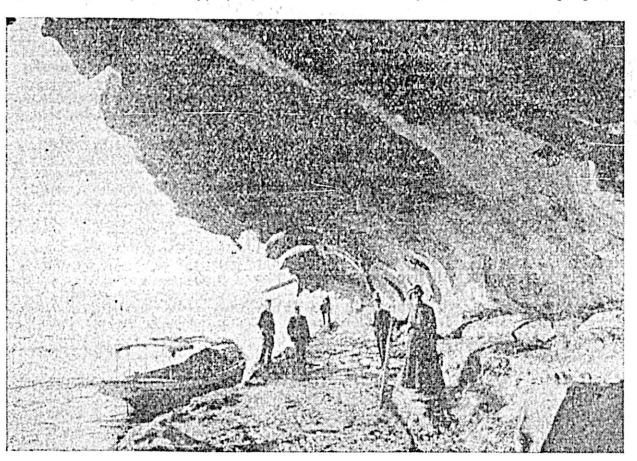
Colonist Correspondent Obtains Photographs of the Rare Scene.

No Question Whatever as to the Authenticity of the Indentification.

A comparison of the photographs herewith with the picture of Malaspina's gallery which appeared in the Colonist some months ago leaves little doubt that they are all representations of the same place, a natural gallery existing on the north end of Gabriola island in plain view of Nanaimo. The photographs were taken on Thanksgiving Day by Mr. Harry Rogers, of Nanaimo, who with a party of friends crossed from this city in a naphtha launch. The gallery is exactly eighty yards long and at one end there is an open terrace fifteen yards long where the overhanging cliff has broken away. If allowance be made for an error between feet and yards which possibly occurred in the translation from the Spanish this dimension corresponds with that given in the "Voyages." The width is from fifteen to twenty feet and the height about twelve. Another feature is the Indian head, which is very conspicuous in the photograph, showing the view looking toward the island. This is a stone, naturally shaped, in which markings caused by iron have given rise to the idea that it had at one time been colored with pigment by the Indians. Crosses similarly exist on the walls, but these also are naturally caused by cracks in the rock and the coloring originates in the same way. At first glance, however, it would be supposed that they were traces of rude Indian art.

The gallery has apparently been formed by the washing out of a strata of soft sandstone which rests on a bed of hard concrete. This latter forms the floor of the gallery, and is very much waterworn, the erosion of the softer rock leaving curious knobs and fantastic traceries everywhere. Quite different is the effect of the water on the sandstone above which has crumbled away evenly, leaving the smooth surface shown in the photographs. Altogether the gallery constitutes one of the most curious and picturesque bits of coast to be found anywhere in the world.

That such a remarkable spot should have remained so long with out being known except to one or two people, such as Mr. McLay, of Gabriola, who gave the press an accurate description of it a few weeks ago, is not strange considering its comparative inaccessibility from the land and its invisibility from the water. All the shipping which enters and leaves Nanaimo passes the gallery, but at such a distance that without a glass all that can be observed is the range of cliffs, and one might sail by again and again without noticing the gallery down at the water's edge. The settlers on that part of the island, furthermore, are very few and would have little or no occasion to clamber down the cliffs to the water front. Now that the beauty of the place and its high historic interest have become known, however, it is proable that boating parties from Nanaimo will make it a frequent rendezvous.



RACING STABLE SOLD.

New York, October 17.—The entire racing stable of J. C. Follansbee was sold in the paddock at Brighton Beach. W. Bennington paid $4,600, the top price of the sale, for Astarita.

DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS.

Employees of U. S. Steel Corporation at Worcester Are Notified.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17.—Officials of the American Steel & Wire Co., part of the United States Steel Corporation, have plans drawn for the construction of a canal between this city and Providence. The estimated cost is $40,000,000 for the water route, a greater part of the fifty miles. The old Blackstone Valley canal will be dredged and utilized.

Tonight 282 men, employed by the rolling department of the American Steel Company, were laid off on account of a general depression in the steel business. The south works, which have been running day and night for many years, will not run nights in the future. A general layoff of steel workers in all Worcester plants took place today.

Westminster Has A Sore Grievance

Ship Channel of the Fraser Requires to be Improved Immediately.

Wants the King Edward Dredge to Go Back Home and Get to Work.

New Westminster, Oct. 17.—Westminster will have a good association football team this winter, and has commenced the season well by defeating the Chilliwack team here on Thanksgiving Day by three goals to nil. The visitors had previously skinned everything in the district. The local team will have several lacrosse champions on its list of active players. These used to keep in training during the winter months by playing basketball, but last winter this petered out.

There has been very good shooting here lately. The recent spell of blustering wet weather brought the malards from the upper country earlier than usual, and large bags of these, and in fact, all other varieties of wild duck, have been secured. On Thursday the open season for cock pheasant shooting commenced. All the hunting parties have not yet returned to town, but so far no very large bags are reported, though nearly every gun got a brace or two.

There is a renewed local agitation to bring pressure to bear on the Dominion government to have something done to improve the ship channel of the Fraser. This year's big freshet increased the deposit on the Annevills bar, a mile below the city, so that now there is only 13 feet of water at low tide, and the shallow water extends for a distance of 3,200 feet. The trouble is that a ship is waiting to come up to the city to discharge a cargo of rails for the V. W. & Y. railway, and she draws 22 feet. Had she arrived before June she could have come up easily; now the cargo will have to be lightered. The grievance is aggravated by the dredge, King Edward, built specially for this work, being kept in Victoria harbor.

The only accident so far reported is the result of the shooting on Thursday which occurred in Langley. A lad named Fowles lost his right eye, which was shattered by the brass off a cartridge which flew out of the defective breach of his gun.

The municipalities of Burnaby, Coquitlam and New Westminster have taken joint action in condemning as "dangerous" the V. W. & Y. railway crossing on the North road, and are now seeking government aid to force an overhead crossing.

Surveyors have just completed laying out a route for the proposed railway from Sumas to Port Kells, and have now started to run lines for the proposed short line from South Westminster to Ladner along the river. In the former case it seems likely that another route may have to be chosen farther back from the river, as the present line, as surveyed, will make the right of way too costly to buy, for it cuts the heart out of several farms, as well as running through several farm houses and barns.

Sir Hibbert At Ottawa

Junior Conservative War Horse Warmly Greeted By Old Friends.

F. B. Gregory said to Have a Chance in Vacant B.C. Judgeship.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—Sir Hibbert Tupper arrived here this afternoon and was warmly greeted by old friends. He appears in two British Columbia appeals in the Supreme Court.

A score of recommendations have been sent for the vacant British Columbia juggeship. F. C. Wade's name has been mentioned; F. B. Gregory is said to have a good show.

Messrs. Borden, Bowell, Monk, Kemp left for Quebec today to attend the banquet in that city in Hon. Mr. Borden's honor.

It is said Premier Parent will shortly retire and be succeeded by Bourassa, M. P.

By a vote of 58 to 20 the Commons rejected the amendment of Hon. Mr. Borden, declaring in favor of the fast Atlantic service and expressing regret that no effective steps had been taken to that purpose by the present administration. Mr. Borden made a slashing attack upon the government for its inaction. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a lame reply.

The Senate tonight had its first division in connection with the second reading of the transcontinental railway bill. The vote was on the amendment of Senator Ferguson, who wished a delay until the feasibility of the scheme was investigated. The amendment was defeated, 21 to 14. The second reading then carried.

MR. STEIN EXPLAINS.

Man Who Was Charged with Shortage in Accounts Tells His Story.

New York, Oct. 17.—A despatch from Rochester, N. Y., on October 11th, stated that it was alleged that a shortage had been discovered in the account of Jules Stein, described as treasurer of the National Casket Company, and that a warant for the arrest of Mr. Stein had been issued. Mr. Stein called at headquarters in this city and surrendered, but was told he was not wanted.

He said today that the report that he was short in his accounts was untrue and that proceedings against him grew out of an ordinary business transaction.

Mr. Stein also said that he is not connected with the National Casket Co., and that he is not short in his accounts with any company.

UNNECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

Alaskan Miners Adopt Motto What We Have We'll Hold.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 17.—Despatches from Juneau and Skagway state that residents of Southeastern Alaska are anxiously awaiting award boundary commission from London. Miners in Porcupine district and adjacent territory have been quietly recording their claims with British recorders across the line to insure their rights in event decision is unfavorable to the United States.

Uncle Sam The Winner

Takes it all in Judgment Over the Alaskan Boundary Case.

American Contentions Sustained in Main Case In First Announcement.

Canada Gets Portland Canal, a Point of Disputed Excelence.

London, Oct. 17.—The Alaska boundary commission today reached an agreement whereby all the American contentions are sustained, with the exception of those in relation to the Portland canal, which Canada wins.

All that now remains to be done is for the commissioners to affix the signatures to the decision and complete the map which will accompany it. On the map will be marked the boundary line definitely fixing the division of American and British territory. The United States will get all the waterways to the Alaskan territory with the exception of the Portland canal, which gives Canada an outlet she so much needed. The long-standing dispute was only settled after a week of keen, trying, secret deliberation between the arbitrators. Even up to noon today there was an acute possibility that a disagreement might rise and the whole proceedings fall to the ground. Lord Alverstone, though openly inclined to believe in the justice of the American argument that the United States was entitled to the heads of inlets as contained in question five, held out that Canada had established her case in questions two and three, dealing with the Portland canal. After luncheon Senator Lodge, Secretary Root and Senator Turner agreed to cede these points and to start the American boundary line from the head of the Portland canal, thus giving the Canadians that channel and some small islands on which there are only a few disused storehouses.

This accomplished the majority of the tribunal agreed to fix, with this exception, the entire boundary as outlined in the American case. Whether Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette, the Canadian commissioners, will refuse to sign the decision and make it unanimous is not yet known, but it will not affect the validity of the agreement if a minority report is submitted. By Monday afternoon it is hoped that everything will be ready for signatures, though the actual marking of the line on the map which shall forever determine the respective territories will occupy some time. The majority of the commissioners left the foreign office hurriedly this afternoon in order to catch trains for week-end visits to the country. Nothing had occurred which would lead the few onlookers even to suspect that the dispute had reached its practical end. The commissioners themselves are still bound to secrecy until the decision is actually signed and rendered.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—United States Secretary of State Hay tonight received a cablegram from London announcing that the Alaskan Boundary Commission expected to hand down a decision Monday, but that no final agreement had been received. No further details of the cablegram were given out.

Commenting on the Asssociated Press despatches, a high administration official said: "While the Alaskan Boundary Commission has not handed down a formal decision, the Associated Press announcement may be taken as a correct forecast of the nature of the decision, which will probably be made public on Monday. The contention of the United States regarding the Portland canal was the weakest part of the American case and the strongest point in the Canadian contention. It is but a minor detail of the controversy. The Canadians contended that the Portland channel ran to the north of two small islands; the American contention was that the channel ran alongside of these islands. On this point there was ground for argument. Pearse Island and the other small island are both little or of no importance, and their acquisition gives Canada practically no additional advantage."

American state department officials are naturally profoundly gratified that an agreement has been reached favorable to the American contention. As was pointed out tonight by a high official, the decision is "a complete justification of our claims, an evidence of the skill with which the American case has been presented and a tribute to the fairness and broadmindedness of the British member of the commission, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone."

UNIQUE CASE IN THE U. S. COURTS

Catholic Priest and Masses Involved in Interesting Legal Complication.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The most sweeping ruling that has been made by an American court concerning a matter of Roman Catholic belief since it was held in the East years ago, that a priest cannot be compelled to testify to the secrets of the confessional, was handed down today by Surrogate Geo. A. Benton.

The case is that of John S. Keenan, as administrator with will annexed of the estate of Rev. James P. Kiernan. Keenan put in a claim for $500 willed to Father Kiernan for masses by Daniel Lane. Mr. Lane died July 3rd, 1897; and Father Kiernan died May 13, 1900. Judge Benton says: "It is not natural to suppose that the testator, making a bequest for such a purpose, would so distrust his legatee as to insist that the service should be performed before the money was paid."

The substance of the decision is that the performance of the masses by the priest in such a case is a duty laid upon the conscience of the clergyman alone, and that the legacy rests in the priest, and passes to his legal representative, who is in a position to claim its payment. The case has no exact parallel in the history of the United States courts.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.

Fonda, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Navigation will be resumed tomorrow on the Erie canal, which has been closed for more than a week owing to the washouts between Amsterdam and Schenectady, due to the flooded Mokawk river. The damage to the canal will exceed $50,000.

Nanaimo Is Looking Up

Sawmills, Foundry And Shoe Factory Doing a Rushing Business.

Ellis Davis With Leg and Ribs Broken Travels From Dawson to Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, Oct. 17.—Possibly one of the most remarkable journeys on record is that which has just been performed from Dawson to this city by a Nanaimo man, Ellis Davis, who did the entire distance from a cot in the hospital there to his bed at his home here on a stretcher. Davis went up to Dawson late last spring and shortly after arriving there was imbedded in a cave-in at one of the mines, being dug out after hours of hard labor with his leg and five ribs broken. News of the accident and its serious consequences was received here and once at least a report came down that he was dead. This happily proved untrue, and it was learned that he was in the hospital slowly recovering. As winter approached, however, Davis began to grow uneasy at the prospect of a long idle winter convalescing so far from home and determined to make an effort to get out before the cold weather stopped the steamers from running. Another Nanaimo man, hearing of his wish, undertook to escore him home. They managed to catch the last boat before navigation closed, Davis being carried aboard. At White Horse he was again conveyed to the train and at Skagway from the train to a steamer, which landed him in Seattle. Still lying on the stretcher he was brought up to Vancouver and finally across to Nanaimo and into his own house where he will have the care and attention of his wife and family while he wins his way back to health and strength.

General business continues steady in Nanaimo, although it is between seasons. There is a growing confidence in the prospects of the city owing to the activity of the Western Fuel Company, which is changing the face of nature very considerably out at its new Departure bay workings. A small rough shed at the top of the new slope is at present the primitive germ of the great pit head which is to rise close at hand and for which the ground has already been cleared, the timber finding its way into the new workings as props and logging. The slope is now 230 yards underground, or rather under water, for it has reached a point under the middle of Exit channel on its way across to Newcastle island. The mine is already a shipper, cars of coal being hauled daily on a scow down to the wharves at the other end of the harbor. This, however, will not continue for long, for the old wharves where the coal from Northfield used to be shipped are being torn down to make room for new ones and for the big bunkers which have been planned. With that economy which marks every operation of the company and which is the best surety of its success on a business basis, the material from the old structures, like the trees which are being cut down, is all made use of on the spot.

The sawmill has been busy all the season and remains busy. A new departure has been taken in the shipping of lumber to the Northwest, the product of the mill being loaded direct on the cars here and taken right through without breaking bulk. An extension of this business is confidently anticipated next year.

The foundry continues to enjoy a ruch of business and like its neighbor, the shoe factory across the street, works a great deal of overtime in the endeavor to catch up with orders. This latter, the factory, after a history of ups and downs, seems fairly on the way to prosperity now, a local company having taken hold of it.

Over on Newcastle island Superintendent Dawes states taht the stone quarry it beginning to look a little more shipshape and that he will shortly be ready for systematic operations. He is hampered, however, by a shortage of rock drillers.

Taken all around the outlook is good here for a busy and profitable winter.

The British Columbia Football Association has met here and elected officers as follows: President, James Crossan (Nanaimo), re-elected; vice president, Rev. W. W. Bolton (Victoria); secretary-treasurer, J. W. Freeman (Nanaimo); Entries for the cup competition close October 31st. The cup is at present in the hands of the Nanaimo Clio, a local team having won it and the championship last year.

The first local association football match took place today between the Mosquitos and the Athletics who are competing for the city championship. In Rugby circles there is up to the present no movement whatever, no attempt at organization having been made. A meeting will be held at an early date, however, and it is confidently expected that something will be accomplished towards putting this city in the competition for the championship.

The Salvation Army has withdrawn from Nanaimo for the present. The reason given is the scarcity of officers.

A sale of logs at Comox which should have been undertaken today by the sheriff has been postponed until Tuesday next and very probably will not take place then.

WORK STOPPED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 17.—Improvements amounting from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 on the Pennsylvania railroad have been stopped. This order was issued by President Cassett, and in most cases, the work which is now under way, is to cease on November 19. Labor difficulties are said to be partly responsible for the company's action, and lack of material also affects the work.

CZAR'S PROGRAMME.

Abandonment of His Visit to Rome Causes Chatter Among Diplomatists.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The absence of Admiral Morin, the Foreign Minister and Signor Di Broglio, Minister of the Treasury from the cabinet council held today at which was discussed the situation created by the Czar's abandonment of his visit to Rome, prevented a decision being rendered. Upon the return from France of King Victor Emmanuel the cabinet will consider the situation and determine upon the policy to be adopted.

Premier Zanardelli insists upon retiring owing to ill health and will suggest Signor Ciolitti, late Minister of the Interior as his successor. Several members of the cabinet advise a reorganization.

SERIOUS PANIC ON FERRY BOAT

Passengers on San Francisco Steamers Have a Very Exciting Time.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The Southern Pacific ferryboat Newark crashed into the ferry steamer Oakland in the middle of the bay during a dense fog today endangering the lives of thousands of passengers. The Newark struck the Oakland abaft the paddle boxes, tearing a hole in her side. The Newark came out of the wreck with her rails carried away at the bow and her deck near the apron cut deeply. The shock listed both boats and caused intense excitement.

The crowd on the lower and upper decks of the Oakland rushed back and forth in a frenzy of fear. Women fell fainting or went into hysterics. Racks containing cork jackets were torn down throughout the whole length of the Oakland's lower decks and several women were restrained as they tried to leap overboard. On the Newark the passengers were more easily handled. So far as known no one was seriously hurt.

OVERDUE STEAMER.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 17.—It is feared that the steamer Wales, bound for this port with a cargo of coal, foundered with all hands during the recent hurricane. She is several days overdue.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Grand Forks, B. C., Oct. 17.—Boundary ore shipments this week amounted to 16,881 tons, as follows: Granby mines, 9,036; Mother Lode, 2,130; Snowshoe, 2,950; Sunset, 210; Oro Denoro, 450; Morrison, 180; Emma, 1,155; Winnipeg, 360; Athelstan, 360.

ROSSLAND'S SHIPMENTS.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 17.—Details of the week's shipping operations from Rossland camp are: LeRoi, 5,160; Centre Star, 1,501; War Eagle, 1,050; LeRoi 2, 480; Jumbo, 125; Spitzee, 60; IXL, (milled), 200. Total for week, 8,576. Year to date, 313,354 tons.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—Messrs. J. & .

FINE FARM SOLD.

B. Hostetter have sold their fine farm, comprising a section and a half lying east of Gainsborough, to an American gentlemen for the handsome sum of $45,000, says the Melita Enterprise. The Hostetter brothers were pioneers in the Gainsborough district, settling there twenty years ago. Being steady and industrious, they have in that time accumlated a goodly portion of this world's goods, and when they dispose of all their belongings they will have in cash between $60,000 and $70,000. They started twenty years ago with practically no capital.

TO BUY SEALING FLEET.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—N. A. Komarev who was Russian representative in the seal arbitration at the Hague has been appointed a delegate to November seal conference. It is said United States offers to pay two-thirds of the $500,000 Canada demands for her sealing fleet, provided Russia contributes one-third of the amount.

MOHAMMEDAN FANATICISM

Christians at Beirut Deeply Impressed With Situation In Far East.

Beirut, Wednesday, Oct. 14.—The apparent indifference of the European powers to the recent outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism there has deeply impressed the Christians. The Moslems on the other hand are elated, and scoff at the idea of European intervention. The attack on the Christians was planned weeks before the arrival of the American warships at Beirut.

The then Governor Rechid Bey telegraphed the details to Constantinople and asked for instructions. None, however, reached him. That his policy of non-interference was approved at the Yildiz Kiosk was apparent from a telegram signed by the Sultan's chamberlain, which was handed to him on the eve of his departure after his dismissal from the governorship on the demand of the United States. The telegram follows: "Your excellent fidelity being well established in the eyes of His Most Sacred Majesty, the Khaliff, you should not allow yourself to be in the least affected by the fact of your dismissal. It is His Majesty'se imperial will that you return at once to Constantinople in order to be the recipient of imperial favors."

SECRET CONSISTORY.

Rome, Oct. 17.—The Pope has fixed November 9 as the date for a secret consistory, and an apostolic consistory will be held November 12th.

SHAMROCKS WON.

San Francisco, Oct. 17.—The Shamrocks, of Montreal, and a team from Vancouver, champions of British Columbia, played here today for the lacrosse championship of the world. The Shamrocks won, 7 to 3.

WORK RESUMED

Kootenay Mining Property Restarts After Two Years' Idleness.

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 17.—Work is to be resumed at the Alice mine near Creston next Tuesday by Messrs. Hampson & Mayhew, the lessees, with a force of fifteen men. This property has been idle for over two years. Considerable development work was done there previous to the shut-down and there is said to be plenty of galena ore ready for shipment. Shipments will be made to the Hall mines smelter at Nelson. It is likely that the force will be largely increased early in the new year when the management contemplates building a concentrator.

HARDY NAVIGATOR.

Foolhardy Atlantic Seaman is Sighted by an Atlantic Craft.

Queenstown, Oct. 17.—The Cunard liner Etruria, which arrived here today from New York, after a stormy passage, reports that the British steamer Greenbrier, bound for Jamaica from Manchester, England, spoke, September 17, to the sailing boat Columbia II. (19 feet long) Capt. Ison Brown, which left Boston August 11 and Halifax, N. S., August 26, for Marseilles, France, in latitude 37.21 north, and longitude 42.45 west. The captain of the Greenbrier invited Captain Brown to abandon his small craft, but Brown determined to persevere. He had been upset once, and had only righted the boat after some hours of severe struggle.

Labor Warns The Capitalists

Note Sounded At Meeting of American Federation of Labor Yesterday.

"Stand By Our Friends" Says President Gompers of Organization.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A warning to capital against cutting wages if financial depression comes, by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and a plea for harmony between employer and toiler, by Senator Hanna, were made at the closing session of the National Civic Federation conference today.

It was in reply to one of the previous speakers who took occasion to tell the employer and employees, in event of a possible financial reaction, not to make any unreasonable demands on the employers, that Mr. Gompers spoke of the harm that would follow any attempt to lower wages. Labor leaders and employers believe that the conference has done much in bringing the wage-earner and the capitalists together for more harmonious relations.

After the business session of the day, a banquet was held, at which Senator Hanna, President Gompers, members of the Federation, leading business and labor leaders were present.

Samuel Gompers expressed his appreciation of the work of the Federation, and desired to correct misapprehension, which, he said, was in the minds of some regarding organized labor, and clear false notions, so that labor and capital could go along hand in hand in the production of the wealth of the country.

Mr. Gompers argued against vows of freedom and individualism expressed by some at the conference. He declared labor would oppose any effort to cut wages; but such effort would accentuate the industrial crisis. Successful arbitration, Mr. Gompers said, was impracticable, unless the employers are strong and workmen organized and prepared to defend the stand they may take. Labor wanted improved conditions, he said, and wanted to get more and more out of the great production of the wealth of the world to which the workingmen are contributors.

He spoke against the "open" shop, and compared the "closed" shop to various organizations, social and professional, which, he said, bar persons objectionable to them. Mr. Gompers took exception to the coupling of the term "boycott" and "bludgeon" as weapons of labor, which were mentioned by a speaker yesterday. "The bludgeon is not the weapon of trade unionism," he said. He also claimed that often the agents of some employers' association were found at work among striking workmen creating discord, trouble and violence, for which labor had to bear the brunt.

"Boycott? Of course, we boycott," he said, and then said: "People in other walks of life are boycotted, socially and financially. We propose to stand by our friends, help our friends in preference to those who have always their hands raised against us."

Frederick Driscoll, as the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, presented facts concerning arbitration of labor disputes, and a statement of trade relations with the International Typographical Union. He added that the old principle of force, with its sad history, should be relegated to the past.

D. J. Hayes, of Philadelphia, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada; Daniel J. Keef, of Detroit, president of the International Longshoremen's Asssociation, and Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis, former president of the National Bar Association, followed, the latter maintaining that industrial peace was not possible without industrial justice.

Senator Hanna, in closing the session of the conference, expressed satisfaction regarding it as successful, and said it showed the public was becoming interested in the work. The experimental stage between employer and employee had passed, and it was now only a matter of progress, in which the aid of the public was requested.

STATE BANQUET.

Vienna, Oct. 17.—A state banquet was given at the Hofburg tonight in honor of the visiting sovereign, at which complimentary toasts were exchanged. King Leopold visited United States Ambassador Storer today.

A report that the King suggested the intervention of the United States in the Congo dispute, is denied by Mr. Storer.

BIG BANK FAILURE.

Mexico City, Mexico, Oct. 17.—The International Bank & Trust Co. of America, with W. H. Hunt president, with branches in New York and other cities, closed its doors today in voluntary liquidation. This institution has advertised that it has a paid-up gold capital of $1,850,000 and deposits of about $1,500,000. Over-lending is the cause of the failure. The management issued a statement, saying it is hoped that the depositors will not lose a cent. The International Banking Corporation has no connection whatever with the International Bank & Trust Company.

FIGHT WITH NEGRO.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Jacob Holzer, a white man, stabbed and instantly killed George Thomas, colored, in a fight at Schell's Grove, four miles north of Nassau, Rensaller county, this morning. The men were cutting trees in the grove and had a quarrel, in which the negro severely thrashed Holzer. Then the quarrel was renewed, they clinched, and in the scuffle the negro was stabbed to the heart. Holzer surrendered himself, and is in jail at Nassau. He had a good reputation.

IN STATU QUO.

Alaskan Boundary Matter Remains As It Was Before Tribunal.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—The effect of the decision, it is stated here, is to leave the Alaskan boundary practically where it is now. The main point of the Canadian contention involved the outlet from the Klondike gold fields at the head of Lynn canal, including the ports of Skagway and Dyea, through which the Klondike business is transacted. These points remain American terrritory. The decision is taken to concede the American claim to a strip of territory ten leagues in width from tidewater and extending from the head at Portland canal to the 141st meridian of west longitude.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 17.—Two masked, mounted men rode up to the little station at Welsh's Spur on the Northern Pacific and covering the operator with their revolvers, drove him inside his office and locked him in. They turned the signal light so as to stop the North Coast limited, which was due in half an hour.

The operator, T. K. Law, a boy of twenty, crawled on his hands and knees to his telegraph key and reaching out from under the table, wired the operator at Homestake to tell the engineer of the North Coast limited not to stop as the bandits meant to hold up the train. The train went through the place at forty miles on hour and the bandits rode away.

CAR WORKERS.

Proceedings at the Convention of International Association at Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 17.—The annual convention of the International Association of Car Workers closed tonight with the election of officers and the naming of St. Louis for the next convention. President A. T. Fish, of Buffalo, was re-elected.

The convention voted to change the national squares from Buffalo to Chicago, adopted a beneficiary insurance department and established a defence fund. It also went on record as strongly opposed to government by injunction and favored the eight-hour bill, the president being instructed to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor for the success of the congressional bill affecting these measures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—General servant; 6 Superior street. o18

WANTED—An experienced girl to do housework in small family. Apply to Mrs. Challoner, 275 Fort street. o18

WANTED—Young gentleman wishes to enter into active partnership with some well reputed and established firm of commission or real estate brokers, or both. Capital and services. B2X, Colonist office. o18

PROF E. G. WICKENS has returned from his European tour, and will re-open his classes on Monday, Oct. 19th, for violin, piano, etc. There are still a few vacancies which are filling up quickly. 15 Bellot street. o18

FOR SALE—A horse suitable for buggy or saddle. Apply Frank Mellor, painter, Fort street. o18

LOST—Three months' old fox terrier pup, answers to "Swiggy"; two black patches on head, one on back; had leather collar on. Finder rewarded at 41 Burdette avenue. Anyone found harboring same will be prosecuted. o18

LOST—Irish setter, with white mark on forehead. Answers to name of Dugan. Reward; 2 Pemberton road. o18

FOR SALE—A family cow and three young heifers. Apply X., Colonist office. o18

TO LET—Handsomely furnished room, with excellent board, in private family, James Bay, near Dallas road; handy to cars. Home comforts. Terms reasonable. Address "Wagram," Colonist. o18

TO LET—Seven roomed furnished modern house. Apply A. B., this office. o18

MARRIAGE DIRECTORY free to all. Pay when married. Now plan; send no money. For particulars address H. A. Horton, Dept. 348 Tekonsha, Mich. o18

TO LET—Rooms, single, en suite or housekeeping. Burns House. o18

LADIES DRESS SKIRTS, Golf and other Blouses; Whitewear, Flannelette Underwear; Infants' Outfits; Real Navy Serge for Suits, 50c. General Dry Goods. F. Hewartson 93 Douglas street. o18

War In East Is Threatening

Russian Paper Says If Hostilities Occur Nation Is Prepared.

Paris Advices Say the Serious Aspect Is Again Being Renewed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17.—While expressing the hope of a peaceful issue in the Far Eastern crisis, the Novoe Vremya points out that if war breaks out the Russians will rise as one man at the call of the Czar and there can be no doubt regarding the ultimate result.

The Novoe Vremya asserts that the Japanese belief that Viceroy Alexieff represents the Russian war party is quite erroneous, adding: "While the viceroy has been given extensive administrative powers, he is only the executor of the orders of the Czar in matters of foreign policy. One of the Czar's chief aims, the maintenance of peace, is the fundamental basis of Russian policy in the Far East."

Paris, Oct. 17.—Although the officials do not take any alarmist view of the Russo-Japanese situation, their latest advices indicate a renewal of its somewhat serious aspect. The Russian admiralty has prepared for a concentration of warships on the Mediterranean station and at other ports. The reason for this is understood to be the presence of Japanese warships in European ports. The exchange of diplomatic notes continue at Tokio without definite results. The Japanese press, which for a time was restrained by the government, has again adopted a belligerent attitude.

FRANCE'S HARVEST.

Disastrous reports are to hand of the crops in the north of France and of the vineyards in the south, owing to the incessant storms and rainfall of this record August. In the Pas de Calais and the adjoining departments half the wheat crop has been totally destroyed. In the western provinces the state of things is almost as bad. The agriculturists of Poitou, Touraine, Vendee and Anjou have suffered severely. Until the middle of last month grain dealers had had every reason to count upon a yield of from 120,000,000 to 130,000,000 hectolitres of wheat, whereas the figure for last year was 110,000,000. But the weather of the end of July and that of the present month up to date has completely wrecked these hopes. All the vineyards of the extreme south have been badly damaged. It is stated that the loss on wheat will work out $60,000,000. The damage done to the vineyards is estimated in some quarters at the enormous figure of $200,000,000.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star. *

BORN.

JOHNSTON—At Ladysmith, B. C., on the 17th inst., the wife of Philip D. Johnston, of a daughter.

MONUMENTS
BE SURE TO
Get Stewart's Prices
on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Stree.

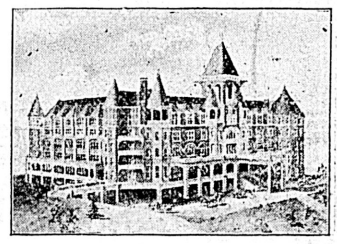
I beg to announce to my friends and patrons that I have taken over the business lately carried on by the Victoria Tailoring Co., and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of your patronage.
A nice line of Woollens just received, consisting of Scotch and Irish Tweeds, English Worsteds, Serges, Vicunas and Trouserings, which will be found up to date in every particular. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
G. H. REDMAN,
25 Broad St. Merchant Tailor

Mother's Tea Pots
Mamma's Baskets,
Chinese and Japanese Ware, Bric-a-Brac. Exquisite Oriental Curios at
FOOK LONG & CO.,
46 Fisguard St., near door to Joss House.

NOT RESPONSIBLE
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name after this date, without a written order from me.
(Sgd.) HOLLAND WURNELL.
Oct. 17, 1903.

Graham's
The latest style and most exclusive vogues peep at you from every rack and show case. Models exhibited only in the cloak parlors of the best and most exclusive stores of the big Eastern cities, are to be seen in our display. Not only do we guarantee you the best qualities and most exclusive styles, but a perfect fit.
Another advantage for the women of taste is that we present at this time of the season (when most stocks have become broken) a complete assortment of the very latest garments. We receive new things daily.
Exclusive Suitdom.
Not How Cheap, But How Good
Not How Many, But How Exclusive

Have you Bought Your Fall Suit?
If not there is one place in Seattle where you can get just what you want, providing your ideas are in harmony with the vogues of up-to-date-ness.
The long skirted coat suit, the New Nobby Eton and the corset suit are among the many late ideas exploited in our greatest of all suit stocks. An exceptionally able, large and courteous sales force ever ready to display the styles and assist you in decisions. Pay us a visit at your first opportunity.
J. S. Graham
714-716 SECOND AVE. SEATTLE

THE WASHINGTON

This magnificent Tourist Hotel was opened May 16, 1903, by James A. Moore, General Manager of The Moore Investment Co., of Seattle. The Washington entertained President Roosevelt a week after the opening, and from that time has been filled with tourists and commercial travelers.
The appointments and service of The Washington are of the highest class.
The cuisine is in the hands of a celebrated chef. The rates are most reasonable for a fashionable tourist hotel.
THE WASHINGTON IS COMMANDINGLY SITUATED
Three hundred feet above sea level and overlooks the most beautifully diversified scenery in the West, combining lakes, sound, mountains and harbor, as well as a birdseye view of all Seattle.
For particulars as to rooms and rates, address THE WASHINGTON, SEATTLE
Seattle's Scenic Tourist Hotel

THE
London City & Midland Bank
LIMITED.
5 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL - £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - £3,000,000

LADIES CLOTH SKIRS
—AND—
Flannelette Underwear
MRS. M. A. VIGOR - - 88 YATES STREET

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
Commencing on Monday, October 19, we will inaugurate our "Retiring From Business Sale" by giving a 20 per cent discount on all purchases. We are opening up our New Fall Goods every day, and our customers will have an exceptional advantage of new goods and liberal discounts at the same time. The character of our goods is well known to the people of Victoria—we carry only the products of the best makers.
We cannot enumerate everything—here are a few standard lines that may interest you: Dr. Jaegar's fine woolen underwear, in three weights; Cartwright & Warner's underwear and hosiery, I. & R. Morley's English underwear and hosiery, genuine linen mesh underwear, Denis and Fownes gloves; Christy's, Woodrow's, Scott's and Stetson hats, English umbrellas, neckwear, cravenette rain coats, etc,. etc, We have a special lot of fine English Flannel Shirts, Neckwear, etc., that we expect to clear from the customs on Tuesday. Half price for a lot of Stylish, English Flannel Suits. Negotiations will be opened with bona fide parties for the sale of stock and fixtures en bloc.
GEORGE R. JACKSON
57 GOVERNMENT STREET.

B. C. Chinese Reform Work

Coast Associations Working Hard For the Rejuvenation of Flowery Kingdom.

Oriental Workers Desirous of Stimulating the Old Land Into Activity.

So powerful is the reform movement amongst Vancouver's Chinese residents that the opening of the Chinese Empire Reform Association's new headquarters was celebrated as a general holiday by the Oriental inhabitants of the city, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. This function took place yesterday, the celebration being unique in respect of the curious blending of customs and ceremonies common both to the Occident and Orient.

The new headquarters of the Reform Association comprise a handsome three-story building on Carrall street, just east of Pender street, and represent an investment of over $15,000. As the reform movement had its origin in Vancouver, it is considered only fitting by the Chinese residents that in Vancouver should be found a solid and in every respect up-to-date building. It was in the spring of 1899 when the great Chinese leader, Kang Ye Wei, visited the city that the association had its birth. It was founded by five of Vancouver's most progressive Oriental residents with Kang Yu Wei as its honorary president. The originators of the movement at once organized themselves into an organization under the name of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, and set to active work, with the result that today the movement has active branches in every city in Canada, the United States and Australia, where Chinese residents are to be found. In Hongkong and several other cities within the confines of geographical China, it also has strong organizations and it is carrying its gospel of "unity, equality and self-edification" even into the heart of the Chinese Empire.

The promoters of the movement were "Charlie" Yip Yen, president; Yip Sang, vice president; Ho Jun Chung, second vice president; Wan Alexander Cumyow, corresponding foreign secretary; Wong Soon King, secretary and Lee You Chung, treasurer. The strength the movement has gained may be realized when it is stated that over fifty cable and telegraphic messages of congratulation were received by President "Charlie" Yip Yen yesterday. They came from all parts of the world, including Sydney, Australia, Hongkong, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., Spokane, Boston, Montreal and, even more remote cities. Some were from prominent Chinese merchants and students and others from branch association, while several were sent by organizations recently started among the Chinese ladies resident in the cities of this continent.

The furnishings of the interior also demonstrated the strength of the association. There were handsome silk banners bearing the motto of the association, from the Hongkong, Wo Kau and Kwang Tung branches, a handsome clock from the Boston Association and President "Charlie" Yip Yen wore medals of gold received from the San Francisco, Hartford and Boston members of the order.

How Vancouver's Chinese celebrated this improtant step in the reform movement is well known to most of the residents of the city. Practically every Chinaman within a radius of five miles of Vancouver took a holiday. Domestic servants, mill hands, agricultural laborers and others, one and all were to be seen in Chinatown, two out of every three wearing the bright orange silk badge of the Reform Association. Flags were flying everywhere, the three-starred emblem of the association, with its red, white and blue stripes, fluttering in the breeze side by side with the long pinion-shaped Chinese dragon, while over the reform building itself the British ensign and the Chinese flag were unfurled together. The sound of the cymbals and other Oriental musical instruments resounded from the balconies of the reform building and every restaurant in Chinatown. The Chinese Theatre gave an all day free performance of a new play depicting, according to the Oriental view, scenes in the history of France and Germany. The play was so popular that, notwithstanding the orderliness of the crowds, three police officers were required to prevent the building from becoming too crowded and to regulate the rush at the opening and close of the performances.

The formal ceremonies of the opening of the new reform building commenced with a display of fireworks in the morning, after which the visiting delegates and local members of the association assembled in the large hall, when a number of addresses were delivered. The building was then thrown open for public inspection and was visited by hundreds of citizens, white and Chinese, and at 6 p. m. a grand banquet was given by the association both in the new building and the adjoining restaurants. In all forty-eight tables, capable of accommodating twelve guests each were provided. The menu was a strictly Chinese character and consisted of twelve courses.

Following the banquet a grand display of fireworks was given and for a time the entire building was circled in a blaze of rockets, fire crackers, etc. European and native music was also provided to entertain the crowds, and a novel feature was introduced by a phonographic reproduction of Chinese songs and music. It was a fete day for Chinatown and was celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Local News

Gave Good Entertainment.—An interesting entertainment was given last night at the W. C. T. U. hall on Johnson street by the Good Templars. The programme was a most interesting one.

Indians Going Home.—Most of the West Coast Indians who have been working in the hop fields across the boundary have gone to their homes. A small number are still in the city, a band of Clayoquots and a band of Nitinats. It is expected that when they leave for home on Tuesday's steamer, the whole of the hop-pickers will have reached the home villages.

A Gun Accident.—William Simpson, a young lad who was out in Saanich district on Friday, was the victim of an accident as a result of the carelessness of a hunter. The hunter, who is unknown, was firing at a pheasant, and the lad, who happened to be in the line of fire, called to the "sportsman" and threw up his hands. The man fired, though, and the boy's hands were severely injured, in fact, it is said that it may be necessary to amputate one of them as a result of the carelessness of the hunter. On seeing the injury he had done, the hunter is said to have run away. The boy was brought to the city on Friday's train, and is at the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital.

PERSONALS.

Hon Capt. Tatlow returned last evening from Vancouver.

F. M. Rattenbury was a passenger from the Mainland last night.

D. R. Ker came over on the Charmer last night.

R. Collister arrived from Vancouver last night by the Charmer.

To Buy Out Sealing Industry

Sealing Convention to Meet in November to Discuss Settlement.

Sealers Not Disposed to Accept Half Million Dollars Proffered.

Victoria sealers are much interested in the despatch from St. Petersburg to the Associated Press, which tells of the appointment of N. A. Komarev as Russian delegate to a sealing conference to be held in November, and to the effect that the United States has offered to pay two-thirds of half a million dollars demanded by the local sealers for the fleet and industry provided that Russia contributes the other third. Prominent local sealing men have heard nothing in regard to the conference spoken of—but they are not by any means surprised to learn that a conference will take place, presumably at Washington, D. C.

Had this arrangement to purchase the Canadian sealing fleet, which operates from Victoria, been made some time ago, it is probable that the owners of sealing craft would have been disposed to readily accept a reasonable amount in settlement for the loss of the schooners, outfits and the pelagic sealing industry, as the sealers keenly resent the restrictions that have been imposed upon their industry. The Japanese sealers, not bounden by the modus vivendi, this last season sent thirteen or more vessels into Behring Sea and hunted inside the Victoria sealers, which are forced to keep outside the sixty-mile limit around the islands and to use only spears, while the Japanese can go to within three miles of the rookeries and use guns. This has embittered local sealers against the restrictions, but this season has been a very good one, and the sealing combine looks to having a good dividend declared. With the poor seasons of the past few years, an offer to purchase the vessels would have been welcomed—but now, with a successful season just past and prospects bright, despite their disabilities, the majority of the sealers are opposed to accepting the half million dollars reported to be proffered for the industry.

The United States has already made a treaty with Japan whereby Japanese sealers would be similarly indemnified for the loss of the vessels, outfit and industry. This treaty, made secretly in 1896 or 1897, was contingent upon an agreement being made to cause the cessation of pelagic sealing by Canadians, and as no agreement has been made between Britain and the United States for the cessation of pelagic sealing, the treaty with Japan remains in abeyance. The treaty with Japan arranged for Russia paying a share of the indemnity for the loss of the industry—the Japanese sealers hunting, for the most part, off the Russian rookeries.

HAPPENINGS IN POLICE CIRCLES

James Hayes Becomes a Peacemaker and Found Much Trouble.

"Blessed are the peacemakers," said the sympathizing friend.

"May be they are," said Mr. Hayes, and he felt his cranium in the region of where a bottle had landed hard, "but you've got to show me. Here I butt in and get busy as a peacemaker. Am I blessed? I should say not. I get cussed—and then he hands it to me with a bottle, that's what. I may not be from Missouri, but you've got to show me."

All of which concerns a happening which took place at the California hotel when many schooners with deckloads of foam bumped on the bar, while many willing stevedores stood by willing to unload.

Mr. Hutber, the bartender had been kept busy and he was in an irritable mood, when a stranger started to talk strenuously to him in a manner which angered him.

The conversation grew torrid—even for the California—and finally Mr. Hutber called the stranger something that was not polite to say the least.

The stranger retorted in kind, and then the bartender reached for a bottle and landed on the cranium of the stranger. He landed good and hard, and Mr. Hayes, who was standing by, thought that this was scarcely the correct thing.

"Here bartender," he butted in, "you've got no call to land on a man with a bottle that way."

"Well, you keep your face closed," said the bartender, meaning that he did not wish Mr. Hayes to enter into the conversation concerning the act of striking the stranger on the upper part of his skull.

But Mr. Hayes didn't keep quiet. He saw that a peacemaker was needed and he got busy.

Smash—he got the same bottle and in the same place; right on the upper part of his bald spot.

Then he hit the trail up Johnson street for the police court, and the clerk got down the complaint forms, and in short time Mr. Hutber was charged with aggravated assault on the person of James Hayes by striking the said James Hayes with a bottle.

This was where the police got in. They summoned Hutber to appear in the police court, which he did yesterday morning.

Mr. Hayes and the other man who had the bottle laid with force on the top of his head, had disappeared and there was no evidence to bring before the court other than theirs, but Mr. Hutber did not know this. He pleaded guilty and Magistrate Hall fined him $25.

SPORTING NEWS.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Rugby players turned out in force yesterday afternoon and as a result, a splendid practice game was played in the Caledonia grounds. Sides were picked by L. Foot and H. Marchant, and after a hard struggle victory rested with the former, the score being nine points (three tries) to three points (one try). The tries were scored by Alexis Martin, H. H. Hurst and G. Morley for the winners, while Scoble crossed the line for the losers. The place kicking showed signs of want of practice, none of the tres being converted. On the whole the play was good, but the forwards failed to pack the scrimmages properly, as they continually went in from the side instead of from behind. W. Moresby, of the seniors, kindly refereed the game and also did some very efficient coaching.

OWES HIS LIFE TO A NEIGHBOR'S KINDNESS.

Mr. D. P. Daugherty, well known throughout Mercer and Sumner counties, W. Va., most likely owes his life to the kindness of a neighbor. He was almost hopelessly afflicted with diarrhoea; was attended by two physicians who gave him little if any relief, when a neighbor learning of his serious condition, brought him a bottle of Chamberlain's Cholic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which cured him in less than twenty-four hours. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

MISS FLORENCE WICKLIFFE YOUNG.

Finding that her continued efforts to succeed as an actress were to be defeated by illness just when success seemed near, Florence Wickliffe, as Florence Young was known on the stage tried to kill herself in her boarding house.

Miss Young has studied hard for years. Her sister Rose is a writer. Florence was engaged by Weber and Fields in the support of Charles Richman. As was her custom, she devoted every bit of her energy in the preparation for her task.

At a rehearsal recently, her haggard appearance excited general comment among the members of the company. When the rehearsal was ended she resigned, and when the managers and authors of the play protested, she said she was so tired that she could work no more.

Having been forced to throw away the greatest opportunity in her whole career, the young actress grieved more than ever. In going from their room to the dining room, Miss Rose Young heard a shot. She ran back, and found that her sister had shot herself in the left breast.

At the hospital where she was taken it is said her chances for recovery are slight.

Sherlock Holmes In Melodrama

Audience That Might Have Been Larger Sees the Gilette Play.

Mr. Kelcey And Miss Shannon Give Good Performance as Dr. Doyle's Character.

Sherlock Holmes, an ebullient melodrama, in which Mr. Kelcey smoked and deduced with a deliberation that was almost de trop in the character of Dr. Conan Doyle as fitted for the modern stage by William Gilette, is a stage production that was worthy of a better audience than that which witnessed it at the Victoria theatre last night. True the audience was not a meagre one, but it would have been much larger had the theatre-going public been informed of the coming of such a well-staged and well-produced melodrama as that in which Mr. Kelcey appeared as the Conan Doyle character and Miss Effie Shannon as Alice Faulkner.

Those who have seen the cool and deliberate hero of Mr. Gillette's "Secret Service," and Mr. T. Daniel Frawley some time ago gave a pleasing characterization of that part at the Victoria, will have been prepared for the long-drawn out deliberations of the detective created by the noted English novelist. Throughout the four acts, in the drawing rooms of the Larrabees, in his rooms at Baker street, in the grewsome-looking gas chambers at Stepney, and finally in the consulting rooms of his friend, Dr. Watson, Mr. Kelcey gave a most artistic performance and held the attention of his audience to the end, and in that last pretty scene, when he feared to trust the "sere old drug-worn man's longing," when the young girl wooed, the audience saw as pretty a stage picture as has been seen for some time. The lights used with all the stage trickery of the modern scenic artist aided much in the effect.

And the best effect of all was the doubt left in the mind of the auditor—if he had not had it destroyed by his knowledge of the doing of Sherlock Holmes in the Doyle book. Did Holmes maintain his resolve to say "farewell" or did he yield to Dan Cupid. Of course memory of the Doyle book was there to say he said "farewell," but the lingering doubt when that pretty stage picture was presented was sufficient to enhance the effect that the theatre-goer took with him from the theatre. And so it was with every climax, every stage picture; the lights were worked with a most artistic result, and the scenic effects were elegant, the arrangements splendid.

Miss Shannon in the role of Miss Faulkner, with her beauty made a charming Alice. True it is not as strong part as it might be, but there are some strong scenes and in the more melodramatic instants which are part of them Miss Shannon rises to the occasion fully and makes the audience vastly interested in the trials and persecutions of the unfortunate young lady. Through all her misfortunes and that long-drawn-out kiss of farewell in the glare of the fading calcium Miss Shannon played the part well.

The Prof. Moriarty of David Davies and Chas. Morgan's Sydney Price—even though he has a poor imitation of the cockney brogue—were both excellent characterizations, but the Alf. Bassick of Mr. Footner, that was as bad as the others were good. J. P. Collins and F. L. Davis answered all requirements as Watson and Forman, and some of the other minor characters are fairly presented.

Lorina Atwood, dark as Miss Shannon was fair, gave a good presentation of the part of Mrs. Larrabee, and she contributed a moreau from Chopin with skill. Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Smeedly and Miss Winona Shannon, a sister of the star, all contributed to the pleasure of the entertainment.

The light effects were the best worked that have been seen for some time at the Victoria, and the scenic effects were very good, in fact, with the poor attractions which are being sandwiched in at the Victoria these days, the melodrama which borders on the blood-and thunder itself was well worth seeing.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

C. L. Taylor, H. E. Wilkinson, W. Wilson, H. Whittington, Miss Hetteson, G. G. McLennan, C. D. Munn, R. G. Tatlow, R. M. Calver, R. O. Donald, Mrs. McMillan, T. M. Battenbury, A. McDonald, Miss Lettuce, H. Burnett, A. G. Benson, J. Goff, J. Helpin, P. Rooney, A. Frank, Miss Henderson, Mrs. F. Watson, I. J. Hall, J. Joseph, C. D. Johnston, Lena Abercrombie, Stuart Henderson, A. Routhier, Mrs. Routhier, F. A. Wickett, D. Taylor, E. R. Ricketts, J. Shimpson, Sherlock Holmes Co., D. P. Kerr, J. B. Pemberton, Misses Hartford, Mrs. Wood, John A. Wood, Miss Worcester, L. G. Hill, E. W. Turner, Mrs. Turner, E. C. Turner, J. M. Hallmeyer, E. S. Stephenson, W. T. McIntosh, J. A. Thompson, R. Collister, Mrs. J. A. Thompson.

MISS GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD IN "THE RED FEATHER."

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10.—"The Red Feather," a comic opera by Reginald de Koven and Charles Klein, was presented here at the Academy of Music by the Ziegfeld Opera company, with Miss Grace Van Studdiford as the star.

The work is of the truest type of comic opera. The music is charming, the best Mr. de Koven has ever written, Mr. Klein's book meritorious, and Mr. Charles E. Cook has added some delightful lyrics. The interpretation by principals of the ensemble of 150 persons was capital. The chorus contains several persons heretofore seen as principals, but the effect sought, the greatest singing chorus of the country, is seemingly attained. The costuming and comic setting are magnificent.

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A rare treat is in store for the lovers of good music next Wednesday evening, when the members of the staff of the B. C. Ladies' College give their initial concert. A glance at the following programme is all that is necessary:

Song—Consells a' Rina ..... Wekerlin
Miss Queenie McCoy.
Reading—The Famine Scene (Hiawatha) ..... Longfellow
Miss Maud Underhill.
Song—Berceuse de Jocelyn (Intermezzo) ..... Godard
Mr. Herbert Taylor.
Violin Solo—Tarantella .....Otto Langey
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Song (New)—Tell Me Ye Winged Winds .....G. Jennings Burnett
Miss McCoy.
Readings—(a) A Little Bit of a Woman (b) Sometime. (c) Seein Things..... Eugene Field
Miss Underhill.
Recitative and Air—And God Said; With Verdure Clad (Creation)..Haydn
Miss McCoy.
Violin Solo—Remembrance ..... Telma
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Song—Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind ..... Sargeant
Mr. Herbert Taylor.
Reading—Selection From Mrs. Wiggs.. .....Hegan
Miss Underhill.
Song—Good Bye .....Paoli Tosti
Miss McCoy.
Accompanists—Mrs. Garrett Smith, Mr. A Longfield.
God Save the King.

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ENTREES—Salmi of Duck; Kidney Saute with Mushrooms; Fried Calves' Brains and Buckingham Sauce; Lettuce Salad.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef; Island Lamb and Mint Sauce; Roast Chicken Stuffed.
VEGETABLES — Boiled Potatoes; Cauliflower and Cream Sauce.
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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

We should not shut our eyes to what the publicists of the United States have to say about the future of our country. For a long time the public opinion of the United States regarded Canada as certain to fall into the possession of the United States, because it was too insignificant and too inconsiderable to either stand alone or be worth retaining by Great Britain. This conception of Canada, the growth and wealth of Canada have forced the well-informed public opinion of the United States to abandon. A country which leads the world in the per capita value of its export trade, and which is so rich that half a million people inhabiting the fringe of one portion, produce annually fifty million dollars worth of the staff of life, is obviously one regarding which the reconstruction of such an idea is entirely necessary. The material environment by which the conditions of human life are determined is clearly one which can never force such a country to any course of action it does not voluntarily adopt from considerations of an entirely different character. The conclusion arrived at by Mr. Frank B. Tracy in the North American Review is that the Canadian Dominion will ultimately become part of the United States. His argument is that the separation of Canada and the United States is abnormal and temporary. The two peoples are almost homogeneous. With the acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida and the Pacific West the next natural step in the expansion of the United States was the absorption of Canada, but just at the time when conditions were ripest for the change came the American civil war, which alienated the two countries and led in 1866 to the termination of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. Mr. Tracy admits that Canadians today manifest no desire for annexation; but he believes that time and growth must bring it to pass. The barriers between the two countries are largely fictitious; the two peoples "are much more alike in spirit than are New Englanders and Texans." Mr. Tracy believes that there is a process of assimilation going on between the Canadian and American type of character which will eventually bring Canada into the arms of the United States of her own volition. With this interpretation of the future history of the North American continent, we beg most emphatically to differ. Patriotism, we are willing to admit, is, in the last analysis, the fruit of the conditions under which men live, and no sentimental adherence to any flag or dynastic constitution can possibly be maintained against permanently inferior conditions imposed by that flag or constitution. We grant all that, and yet remain of the opinion that the publicists of the United States turn an unwarrantably blind eye to the entire lack of attraction that country and its institutions have for Canada. To tell the honest truth, the United States would have to have a thorough house-cleaning before it was fit for Canada to dwell in. A country with nine millions of negroes in it by cant and humbug free and equal to white men, by practice and custom dominated by the superior race, is not at all attractive to a country of equal area inhabitated by a sturdy and homogeneous race. A country which imports nearly a million of the scum of Europe annually, and refuses to maintain the breed of its own strongest and most virile stock, is one whose future we may be excused for dreading too much to share it. A country whose laws are good simply because they are the conventional tribute paid by hypocrisy to virtue, and whose administration of these laws is made an engine for the protection only of rich men and criminals, rich men because they can buy its tribunals and criminals because they can defy them, is a country in which life and property are too insecure for the admiration of a people whose men walk by day and by night in equal safety. A country in which the rights of property are only protected by hired mercenaries and in which the rights of labor are only asserted by violence and assassination is a country with which we dread assimilation and do not desire it. A country whose politics is so corrupt that corruption has lost its meaning, its penalties, and its stigma, is not tolerable by a country with still enough of virtue to fight corruption where it finds it. No! This forecast of the destiny of Canada is based upon a wrong reading of events, and of the motives which influence mankind in the individual and the mass. It is far more likely that Canada will continue to absorb and convert to a reasoned patriotism upon the true basis of sound institutions and equal law, some of the best elements in the United States, and vindicate in the history of North America, as our forefathers did in Europe, the eternal supremacy of the northern lands and the northern races. When Mr. Tracy deals with the relations between Canada and Great Britain, he is dealing with something with which our relations with the United States have little or nothing to do, and which he is equally incapable of comprehending. His idea is that the connection of Canada and England is of no material value, political or commercial to either, and that the tie binding Canada to the Empire has been a clog socially, politically and nationally, and that Canada cannot continue to be half nation and half subject colony. We freely admit that except as the forerunner of an organic Imperial Union the tie which now exists between Canada and Great Britain is of little or no advantage to either country. But its development depends not upon Canada but upon Great Britain. If that development is ever denied and its fruition disappointed it will be the work of Great Britain and not of Canada, which regards the Empire with passionate love and its future with equally passionate expectation. When Goldwin Smith, a very eloquent British exponent of the views of Mr. Tracy, writes that "the idea of a United Continent of North America, securing free trade and intercourse over a vast area with internal safety and external peace is no less practical than it is grand," we agree that it is practical and not devoid of grandeur, but neither so practical nor so grand as a world-wide Imperial Union upon the basis of Anglo-Saxon civilization, of an integral part in which Canada is the unquestioned heir, and into which it is not unlikely that, in the future, the United States might beg admittance. This is Canadian loyalty to the Empire, and only if Great Britain abdicates her great prerogative of assisting in its full development, will Canadian loyalty ever become atrophied and decay.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

We have often enough prophesied the present condition of the New York Stock Exchange to take a melancholy satisfaction in what is otherwise a somewhat serious phenomenon. We have never been able to subscribe to the doctrine that wealth could be created by amalgamations and consolidations and over-capitalizations. The fact that the "insecurities" thus produced were exchanged at a high price was a proof that the nation had wealth, not that it was increasing it. The speculators were enriched by this kind of business not the people, and the speculators are now looking round for a cause of the condition of affairs which has checked their enrichment. They declare that when the United States government brought action against the Northern Securities Company as an illegal merger, capital received a shock and confidence was destroyed. As a matter of fact we may be excused for thinking that the revelations of dishonest promoting which have taken place, have destroyed the confidence of the small investor, on whom the whole structure of sudden millionaires and bloated financiers is really built. It is curious to reflect that while two years ago the Schwabs and Morgans and Gateses were types of all that was most admirable and desirable in the United States, they are now generally recognized as products of a dangerous mania of stock and share speculation. What we honestly confess we did not expect was that this mania could have passed away with so little disturbance to the prosperity of the United States and the continent. The slump in stock exchange values and the wreckage among over-capitalized companies and combinations cannot go very much further than they have already gone. Yet the general prosperity is unabated, and, in the West particularly, Wall street might be Timbuctoo for all the suffering caused by its tribulations. The power of resistance developed on this continent, both in Canada and the United States, to conditions which in most countries would have precipitated a violent panic, is something marvelous. The ordinary conditions of business have been barely disturbed by a series of violent shocks in what is supposed to be the centre of affairs. The West suffered by the extraordinary concentration of surplus capital upon what are called "industrials." In our opinion the West is bound to gain through the release of capital from absorption in industrials and its application to the development of new resources. The savings of the people of this continent, both in Canada and the United States, have been absorbed in the maintenance of inflated values in the shares of manufacturing concerns. That has stopped, but the accumulation of capital has not stopped, and it is the turn of the mines, forests and wheat fields of the West which is coming in the immediate future. It is thus that we interpret the situation as it now stands, and it is full of good omen for British Columbia, the greatest and widest and richest of the but partially developed portions of North America.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Canadian attitude towards the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission is one of suspense. About the decision we do not care. Our main consideration is the means by which it was arrived at. If the right was not ours, and we deceived ourselves, why should we not submit like any other litigant cast in a suit at law? But if the right was ours, and for reasons of policy, our interests have been sacrificed, it is a very different matter. We have two reasons for being in doubt in this matter. One is that the United States refused to submit its case to the arbitrament of an independent tribunal, and insisted upon the appointment of one-half of the commission, men who are politicians and not jurists, and who signified their intention of bating not one jot upon the American contentions before ever the commission sat. In this connection the eloquent peroration of Mr. Dickinson, the United States counsel, is worth reproducing. "The tribunal," declared Mr. Dickinson, "is unique, and the treaty will entirely miscarry unless at least one member shall decide against the contention of his own people. The faith thus manifested by the governments of Great Britain and America that judgment and justice will be exalted above the plane where the sympathies that move men have sway, challenges the attention of mankind and distinguishes this tribunal above all others. It does not follow that a failure to reach a decision will show that such faith was in any degree misplaced; but if a settlement is reached it will be a triumphant epoch in history, the struggle of humanitarian principles for the substitution of something better than war as the sole court determining international differences. What could give higher inspiration to those laboring for the peace of the world than the settlement of these issues, so pregnant with possibilities? If the tribunal should render judgment practically unanimous, it would be the strongest assurance yet given to humanity that the Christian nations are tending towards the only practical realization of the poet's dream of a parliament of nations and a confederation of the world." With every word of that we agree. It is one of the greatest pleas for international just dealing according to law as applied to international relations, ever penned. But its force, to us, is somewhat diminished by the fact that it was addressed to admittedly closed ears so far as the United States commissioners were concerned, of whom everyone was pledged, by what he owes to his political career, and by his previous statements, to the maintenance of the United States case in its entirety. The second reason we have for doubt is that the prevailing tone of the British press has not been the necessity of maintaining Imperial rights, but the necessity of cultivating the friendship of the United States. Can we be sure that this necessity has not influenced the decision of the tribunal. Frankly, then, the matter is still in suspense, and it is still in suspense because it has still to be submitted to the Canadian people. For the loss of territory, for an adverse decision, they care nothing. But upon their decision whether it has been fairly done much depends. We are a people patient above the ordinary, and in the eyes of many, subordinate, but nevertheless a people seized by a burning sense of justice, a sustaining conviction of our own power, and a firm determination that if less than justice has been done us, those responsible shall rue it.

The Honorable Artillery Company of London has been paying a visit to its original offshoot in the city of Boston. If we are to believe the New York Evening Post, the development of these ancient and honorable bodies has proceeded along somewhat different lines since they originally parted company. That newspaper says in welcoming the London company to New York: "In welcoming the Honorable Artillery Company of London to this city we frankly confess to certain feelings of surprise. We had supposed that venerable organization to be as nearly as possible like its Boston offshoot—rather of indefinite jest than of minute accuracy in gunnery; representatives of civic dignity and of heroic gastronomy rather than devotees of the drill yard and steady occupants of the caisson. But it appears that the London company is largely made up of young men, that it contains few members of imposing portliness, that it eats and drinks in moderation, is capable of a prolonged march, and conceivably might go into action without universal apoplexy. Such a conditions of things rudely counters all American notions of a civic artillery company, but when we come to look at it, we rather like it. We conceive that the Honorables may be on their good behavior, and we sincerely condole with the Ancients and the Old Guard in their disappointment at finding their guests something less than heroic in accepting liquid hospitality. But we admit a certain pleasure in discovering a city militia company whose works are not wholly comprised in the creation of records of 'empties.'"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Sir,—As the details come to light of the recent canvassing and voting at the public schools, just prior to the election, there is good reason to believe that the purpose and effect was much more serious than generally supposed. There is little doubt that but that the machine was at work, directed and controlled by political pedagogues, who, owing to the general apathy of the public, have been allowed to assume an improper influence over the pupils.

What could be more objectional, or more opposed to the spirit of the age than the inquisitorial questions publicly submitted by the teachers to our children when arranging for taking these votes? What right have they to inquire of them how their fathers intended voting? and then instruct them to vote the same way, and thereby (as the individual handwriting could be easily identified) secure just the information that the political teachers and heelers wanted. As a parent, I resent this insidious attack on the privacy and sanctity of home life. It is all very well for the trustees to make a spectacular exhibition of their holy horror at this state of things, but it savors of hypocrisy, while staff appointments are made, and retained, because of political activity and service.

PARENTES.

HOW WE LOST OREGON.

Sir,—In your issue of Sunday last, Oct. 11th, a very interesting, and to many, captivating letter, excellently written by D. W. H., under the title of "The Premier Baron," appeared. In this lifelike picture D. W. H. places to my credit a story about Capt. Gordon and salmon fishing. Doubtless I have told the story—with impressive embellishments—more than once. In fact, with other embellishments, it has become common property, and in Britain is quoted today as "How We Lost Oregon." The credit of the history belongs to the late Honorable Roderick Finlayson, Mrs. Finlayson having kindly consented to allow me to copy from Mr. Finlayson's memoirs, written by himself, for the entertainment of his descendants. The story of Captain Gordon, referred to by D. W. H., I give it verbatim from his memoirs. Finlayson relates that Fort Victoria on Camoosin Inlet, was commenced June 1st, 1843, although the site had been selected in the spring, the Beaver and Cadboro remaining to keep guard. Mr. Douglas, afterwards Sir James Douglas, was the head of the party. In the autumn Douglas left, taking the Beaver and Cadboro away. Now for the story:

"In the summer of 1845 H. M. frigate America (?) Captain the Hon. John Gordon, arrived off the harbor and sent one of his boats for me to go aboard (which I did) and asked me where he could anchor. I mentioned Esquimalt harbor, to which he objected, as it was not on the chart as a harbor. He then proceeded to Port Discovery on the other side of the Straits, taking me with him, after I had made arrangements with my second in command to take charge of the fort until my return. At Port Discovery he sent two of his officers, with a boat crew, to the head of Puget Sound, with directions to them to proceed to the Columbia river, and to give a full report of the country on their return. After this he ordered his longboat manned, in which he crossed the Straits with some of his officers, taking me along with him (to Victoria I. S. H.) where they remained about two weeks until the party from the Columbia returned. Here we made several excursions in the district on horseback and in the vicinity of Cedar Hill (i.e. Mount Douglas) fell in with a band of deer, which we pursued until they got into a thicket and were thus disappointed in the hunt. Capt. Gordon being a noted deer stalker in the Scottish Highlands, got much disappointed at not getting at the deer, and on our return riding through an open fine country, with the native grass up to our horses' knees. I happened to make the remark, "What a fine country this is," to which he replied that he "would not give one of the barren hills of Scotland for all he saw around him."

Another day he was preparing his fishing rod to fish salmon with the fly. When I told him the salmon would not take the fly, but were fished with bait. I then prepared fishing tackle with bait for him, after which he went in a boat to the mouth of the harbor, and fished (caught) several fine salmon with the bait. His exclamation on his return was, "What a country, where the salmon will not take the fly." I may here mention that Capt. Gordon was the brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, and that his mission here was to examine and give a report of the country, both here and on the other side of the Strait." Here ends the story in the memoir. It speaks volumes, but whatever Capt. Gordon wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen I do not know, neither do I know anything about the "report" of the two officers who were sent to "spy out the land," but it has always been considered as unfavorable. What could two men do in a fortnight? Moreover, what did they know about wild lands? The Americans knew more about nation building and of the necessary materials. The British at this time, Cobden, Bright and the Manchester school being predominant, cared but little about wild countries, and perhaps less of the colonies.

Note.—I think the name of Gordon's ship must have been not America, but Cormorant, as Finlayson mentions that Capt. Gordon of H. M. S. Cormorant, read Governor Blanchard's commission in the mess-room in 1850.

Let it be remarked that in the early days and even since, British travelers and others, made and make very disparaging remarks about this country. I confess that in passing up the Straits of de Fuca, in the Norman Morrison in the year 1859, the huge, sad, sombre, gloomy pine covered rocky snow-headed mountains wrinkled with ravines worn by torrents of tears flowing in repentance for ages past, through these tear-worn ravines were a grievous disappointment and made me feel for the time that the country was worthless from a would-be settler's point of view. The eighty immigrants who were with me looked as gloomily blue as the mountains, and asked how anyone could get a living off the rocks?. Not an acre of land capable of cultivation could be seen—no human being, save the dirty almost unclad aborigines. After landing at Esquimalt it did not take long to dispel these gloomy forebodings. We found Victoria and her surroundings, with her fields of wheat, etc., more beautiful even than now; the mountains in the distance now looked sublimely grand—the transition was as sudden as unexpected and glorious.

Mr. Benton, in the congress of the United States, whilst urging the acceptance of the Oregon Treaty, said: "The deflection leaves out Vancouver Island and I am glad of it. It is one of the most worthless of the thousand worthless islands, while the northwest archipelago presents and is the derelict of all nations."

What would Mr. Benton say now if he could see, and perhaps he may see, Vancouver Island, owing to its timber, minerals, metal, coal, fish, etc., and sends out beautiful steamboats to China, Australia, as well as the far north, has become the richest island in the archipelago, the pride of Britain, and with her ocean-girt setting, the brightest jewel of Canada!

Mr. Finlayson used to relate a story of one of H. M. ships, with an officer, a near relation of Sir Robert Peel, the freetrader and income tax premier of Britain. The officers addressed the natives who had come alongside in canoes, but the only answer received was "wark cumtax," which means "don't understand." Peel enquired what do they say. The answer came. They say they do not want any income tax—they are agin it! It is probable that their opposition influenced very much Sir Robert Peel. It is possible that the report of the "two officers" may have had more effect, perhaps, but it is charitable to suppose that Her Majesty's free trade and income tax-loving ministers, including the Earl of Aberdeen, did, according to their lights and erroneous principles, their best when agreeing to the Oregon Treaty for the people at home—for the time being. Who can tell the fortune of the future?

To proceed. The country had been regarded for many years by agreement between the British and U. S. governments, as a sort of no man's land, but about the year 1846 the U. S. government declared this could not exist any longer. They claimed the whole country up to 54.40, and the Americans screamed or fight. This produced a great ferment in Britain, and led Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons to say and declare, "England has rights and dares defend them!!" In the end an agreement was arrived at by the Oregon Treaty of 1846, fixing the 49th parallel as the boundary line, leaving out Vancouver Island. The boundary line on the water, although indicated, was not delineated on any map by the diplomatists. This omission led to future trouble.

Finlayson in his memoirs, says: "In the spring of 1846 I was directed to go to the Island of San Juan and plant stakes thereon from north to south, marked 'British Possessions,' at certain points. A sheep farm and salmon fishery were established thereon shortly afterwards, and continued until the difficulty occurred with the United States authorities."

In due course an international commission was appointed to fix the 49th parallel and cut a line thereon marked with posts or monuments. H. M. S. Plumper, under Capt. Richards, made surveys of the water. This commission was actively at work when and before the arrival of General Harney.

On July 8th, 1859, the U. S. A. ship Massachusetts arrived from San Francisco, with General Harney on board. Upon the occasion of their landing to pay their respects to His Excellency Governor Douglas, they were saluted by the guns of the old fort bastions. Governor Douglas, later on, prominently alludes to this!! General Harney did not make any enquiry, nor did he state his intentions!

About June (I think) 1859, an American settler on San Juan, killed a valuable boar belonging to the Hudson's Bay Co. (Cutler is said to have offered payment). Mr. Charles Griffin being in command of the H. B. Co.'s farm at San Juan, reported the fact to his superior Hudson's Bay Co.'s officer at Victoria. This officer reported the crime to Governor Douglas. There being no British magistrate at San Juan, Governor Douglas made Captain or Major de Courcy a magistrate, who soon went in the H. B. Co.'s steamer, accompanied by Mr. Dallas (the son-in-law of the Governor) and some others. Dallas at this time, being here on Hudson's Bay Co.'s business, of course wanted to know the facts of the case. I do not know what became of the case or Cutler—he never appeared in Victoria. This proceeding did not occasion any interest in Victoria, save perhaps in Hudson's Bay and government circles. Nevertheless it was made the instrument for the San Juan difficulty with the United States. The steamer Beaver was reported to be one of H. M. ships, having an intention of seizing Cutler and bringing him to Victoria!! So said Harney!

On July 27th, 1859 every man, woman and child in Victoria went into ferocious convulsions. Authentic news had arrived that a company of United States soldiers had landed and taken possession of San Juan island, which was in Victoria considered a British possession. Every one was frantic, wanted to know more. Any one can imagine the excitement arising from this sudden invasion of a bombshell among a peaceable, loyal people, so description is unnecessary, at the same time impossible. Soon the newspapers were inundated with remarks—some more forcible than polite. Governor sends to find out the facts, and on July 29th H. M. S. Tribune goes to San Juan with several officials on board, and on the 30th Satellite returns from San Juan, but does not give the public any information. Every one is looking for war, and some parties (American) are fitting out Carolina to go and see "the fun!"

Governor Douglas, who, by his commission, was also a vice-admiral, posted on the treasury doors a protest against the action of the Americans claiming San Juan as a possession of Her Majesty, which thousands i.e., everybody, rushed to read, and make angry red-hot comments. It is believed (perhaps with some truth) that Governor Vice-Admiral Douglas had ordered the Tribune and Satellite to land troops on the island. In the House of Assembly the action of the Americans is called a filibustering foray, et cetera—everybody is red-hot with patriotism. Why are not the filibusters driven off? At this time H. M. ships here were the Tribune, Capt. Hornby; Satellite, Capt. Prevost; Plumper, Capt. Richards, and perhaps another, and if they had attacked promptly, the island could have been retaken. The Americans had the Massachusetts, and a couple or so of small vessels such as the Shubrick. In the midst of all this terrible excitement H. M. S. Pylades arrives with Admiral Baynes. Capt. de Courcey (not the magistrate) commanding. She soon leaves with letters for the east. More American troops are landed on San Juan, and lots of military stores and appliances. At this time telegraph or overland railroads did not exist, so it took about three weeks to get a letter to Washington, and nearly two weeks more to get to England. The Pylades returns—could not be in time to catch mail, so returns with H. M. Ganges in tow. Very little reliable information could be had from San Juan or the local authorities.

In the midst of all this excitement Admiral Baynes arrives in the Pylades, so Vice-Admiral Douglas gives way to his superior. It is believed that he just arrived in time to prevent the landing of British troops—he countermanded Douglas' orders. Anyhow he refused to make war without instructions from Her Majesty's government, and after this things settled down a little. In the end of November, 1845, General Scott, the envoy of the U. S. government appeared, took up his position on the American coast and in the end a joint occupation of the island was agreed I suppose this to be the command of the British as well as the U. S. government. General Scott did not come to Victoria—he did not see Governor Douglas. I suppose Admiral Baynes and General Scott settled the matter according to advices from home. During all this perfervid excitement in Victoria, the officers of the U. S. and of the British were on amiable terms, and soon began to hob-nob and dine with each other. In the end the dispute about the channel, the boundary on the water was submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany (i.e. his skilled advisers) who decided the Canal de Fuca to be the intended channel.

Now comes the queer end of the story. Harney maintained that he had landed troops on San Juan, in consequence of one of H. M. ships having been sent there to seize an American subject and take him to Victoria. The H. M. ship is the Beaver before mentioned.

A few years ago I received a copy of a lecture delivered at Puget Sound, by a military officer, who had taken a part in the San Juan imbroglio. It stated that General Harney was a pronounced secessionist or confederationist, and so were some of his officers. He declared that this wanton attack on San Juan island was got up in order to embroil the British and American governments, as this would render it easy for the malcontent states to separate from the Union, from the stars and stripes! Trouble at this time was brewing and shortly or a very few years after culminated in the dreadful American civil war. Curiously enough, previous to this, an official at the time of the San Juan trouble, told me he heard General Harney say to some about him, that this row would assist their friends! Here no comments are made by

J. S. HELMCKEN.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 13th, 1903.

N. B.—Finlayson's memoirs state that in the spring of 1847 two surveying ships arrived, viz: the Harold and Pandora. Both vessels were employed surveying the Straits of de Puca, Esquimalt and Victoria harbors, Canal de Haro and other places.

This seems to be one year after the Oregon Treaty!! Wilkes of the United States had been in before them!!

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Local News

Church "At Home."—An "at home" will be given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 4th in the lecture room of the church. All friends are cordially invited. In the evening there will be a concert, art gallery, sale of work and refreshments.

West Coast Mine.—J. J. Pearson, of Chemainus, has returned to Victoria, after having visited the Southern Cross mining property in which he is interested on the West Coast. This mine is located on the Alberti canal, and from reports appears to be showing up satisfactorily. There are a number of men employed in development work. Within a very short period Mr. Pearson hopes to have the mine making regular shipments. He brought a number of specimens of the ore from the Coast, which give high values.

Additions to Regiment.—The following men having been attested will be taken on the strength of the Fifth Regiment from the date hereinafter mentioned, and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: Bandsman David J. Clarke, October 14th; No. 2, Gr. David M. Evans, October 12th; No. 26, Gr. James D. Oliver, Oct. 12th; No. 31, Gr. Basil G. Prior, October 12; No. 32, Gr. Shirley L. Patton, Octiber 12th; No. 35, Gr. Hugh A. Cornwall, October 12th; No. 224, Gr. Andrew Mulcahy, October 14th; No. 245, Gr. Archie Clegg, October 14th.

Carrington in Accident.—General Sir Frederick Carrington, who, with Lady Carrington was in Victoria a short time ago met with a nasty accident recently. Whilst he was diving a four-wheel dogcart to Perrott's Brook, near Cirencester, on his return from shooting at Chilcote, the vehicle was overturned and the General was pinned underneath, his legs being fixed in the wheels. It was some time before he could be released, but happily the horse remained quiet, and Sir Frederick escaped with only a few cuts and severe bruises. The groom was slightly injured. The trap was smashed.

Extending Douglas Street.—Work in connection with the extension of Douglas street across James Bay flats is proceeding apace. Pendray's works have been safeguarded, so that when the boiler on the dredge is cleaned and other renovations now in progress completed, the mud can be pumped on the flats to the fullest extent. At a meeting of the city council the contract for supplying earth for filling behind the retaining wall was awarded to two tenderers. About two thousand five hundred yards will be required. It will be deposited in the area specified without delay.

Governor on Exhibition.—Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly has forwarded to R. H. Swinerton, secretary of the British Columbia Agricultural Association, a letter in which he says: "I enclose my cheque for fifty dollars for my subscription to our late exhibition. What a pity we had not such fine weather as we are enjoying this week. It would have secured a much more satisfactory showing from a financial point of view. Among other evidences of progress I noticed with pleasure the good samples of very careful fruit packing for exportation. Without such care in packing we cannot hope to render justice to the excellence of the British Columbia fruit."

Bandsman Surprised.—Last Thursday evening, at the regular rehearsal of the Fifth Regiment band, a number not down on the programme was sprung in the shape of a surprise on Bandsman Wallie North. A table, heavily loaded with good things, was placed in the most prominent part of the band room during a short absence of Mr. North, and on his returning, to say that he was amazed at what he saw, would be putting it in mild form. The gathering was a small though very joyous one, only members of the band being present. Much advice was tendered to Mr. North, and all present offered their most sincere congratulations and well wishes for the newly-married couple.

Home From Tour.—After an extended tour to the Old Country, which commenced in June last, Prof. E. G. Wickens is home again. On the trip Prof. Wickens was accompanied by one of his pupils, Master J. H. Gordon, the promising young "celloist from this city, who, with Master Frank Armstrong, another of the professor's pupils, were seen safely started in the big conservatory of music in Leipsic. The former made many of the rounds with Prof. Wickens in sight-seeing in the Old Country, visiting among other points of interest the Tower of London, where all the royal treasure of centuries back were viewed; the British museum and Madam Tassaud's. During his stay in London Master Gordon played before a number of reputable musicians, including Mr. Wood, of the Queen's hall orchestra, who prophesied that the boy had a great future before him.

Edison Theatre.—Last night enormous crowds packed the theatre to the doors to see the concluding performances of Mount & Del Mar in their comic sketch "My Country Cousin," the great dancing and singing team Clemmings & McAllister, and the beau ideal of jugglers, Nelsonia, in his own wonderful creation, the "Spinning Plates." All the performers have made hosts of friends here and it is hoped they will have a return engagement in the near future. This week the programme contains a number of strong attractions and is headed by one of the best known musical teams in the business. The Musical Macs. They play a number of new and novel instruments and are sure to make a great hit, as they have already done on the well-known Keith and other circuits in the East, from where they come direct to the Edison. Ridley & Gavore follow in a funny sketch and L. C. La Mar, a black-face monologuist, who is considered very amusing, concludes the vaudeville part of the bill. The animated productions are all new to the Victoria patrons of the Edison circuit and include "Graham Swimming the Whirlpool Rapids," "Pan View Whit Pass Railroad, Alaska," "Baby Class at Lunch." These pictures have made a hit wherever they have appeared and are sure to do so here.

Salvation Army.—A very special time is expected on October 22nd, when Mr. Ritchie will give his famous miscellaneous stereopticon service. At the close cake and coffee will be served. All are welcome.

Polished Speaker—Rev. T. D. Landels, of Newcastle, Eng., who preached so acceptably at Emmanuel church last Sunday will again occupy the pulpit this evening. Mr. Landels is a polished and cultured speaker and those who listen to him will enjoy a treat.

Socialist Meeting.—Moses McGregor, late of Dawson, will be the speaker at the regular propaganda meeting of the Socialist party in Labor hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Conditions in the Yukon, and the Administration of Affairs There."

New Store.—Mr. I. M. Lancaster, formerly of this city, and more recently of Nanaimo, has returned to Victoria and intends to open up at 23 Johnson street, opposite Store street, with a complete stock of Men's and Youths' clothing, shoes and gent's furnishings.

Remains Forwarded.—The remains of Miss Emma Olmstead, who died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital from appendicitis were embalmed by the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company and forwarded by steamer last evening to the young lady's parents, at Seattle.

Tenders for Ties.—Joseph Hunter, general superintendent of the E. & N. Railway Company, is calling for tenders up to the 1st of November next for furnishing thirty thousand hewn ties for this company. Specifications can be seen by applying to the station agents.

Special Men's Meeting.—Rev. John Simpson, of Vancouver, will address the men's meeting today in Y. M. C. A. auditorium at 4 o'clock. A good programme of music will be rendered including solos by J. Kingham and S. Talbot. All men are most cordially invited.

Fire Extinguished.—The fire in the mine at No. 5 shaft, Cumberland, has been successfully exintguished. On Friday night the cross-cut which was being driven through to the seat of the combustion, was completed, the hose was carried through and the fire flooded out. The mine is now in a normal condition and working as usual.

Died at Hospital.—At the Jubilee hospital yesterday the death occurred of Frederick B. McLellan. He was 49 years of age. He was a ship carpenter and leaves a widow and quite a large family. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the family residence, Cadboro Bay road, and at 10 o'clock from the Roman Catholic church.

Commission Expired.—Rear Admiral Kenny Bickford, C. M. G., A. D. C., has finished his three-year commission as commander-in-chief of the North Pacific station. As has been stated, however, his time has been extended and according to present plans he will not be leaving Esquimalt until December 17th, when he is to be succeeded by Commodore Goodrich.

I. O. O. F.—Members of this order are requested to assemble at their hall this morning in time to start for the Victoria West Methodist church at 10:30. The route will be by way of the Railway bridge, which will shorten the distance considerably. As the Rev. S. S. Osterhout is a member of the order and has invited the brethren to attend his church, it is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of the privilege.

Nearing the End.—J. A. Carleton, who possesses a host of friends in Victoria, is lying at the point of death at his residence, Northern Douglas street. Mr. Carleton underwent a severe surgical operation a short time ago which it was thought would result in an improvement to his health, but the contrary has transpired, much to the anguish of his many friends. He for upwards of twenty years has been a valued employee of the C. P. N. Co., and this depressing news of his condition gives pain to hundreds of his acquaintances.

Regimental Order—Capt. W. H. Langley having been granted three weeks' leave of absence, dating from the 16th of October, Lieut. T. P. Patton will assume command of No. 3 company, Fifth Regiment. Lieut. J. A. McTavish will resume his duties with No. 5 company from this date. The following N. C. O's are detailed to assist the Regimental Sergt.-Major with the recruit class on Tuesday week, October 27th; Col. Sergt.-Major McDougal, Bomb. C. E. Berkley. Those N. C. O's and men who have rifles from the armories must turn them in at once for inspection by the Regimental Sergt.-Major.

Knows a Good Thing.—The fame of the "B. & K." rolled oats, manufactured by the Brackman-Ker Milling Company, has extended far outside British Columbia and the Northwest. A former British Columbia, now a resident of Rat Portage, had tried to do with various Eastern Canadian and American brands of rolled oats, but without success. He yearned for porridge made with the famous "B. & K." oats at morning meal. His grocer, being an enterprising man, ordered a barrel, which was shipped, and there is no doubt that further orders will come from Rat Portage in the future as the result of this initial consignment.

The Orpheum.—This popular playhouse has done an enormous business the past week as it well deserves. Each number of the programme was good. This week the management offer a strong bill. Caston & Harvey, the Australian singing and dancing duo will introduce their original and laughable scarecrow shadow dance. Richard Mozarto (virtuoso) will for his second week introduce new and novel musical specialties. The unique illustrated song singer will be introduced for the first time in Victoria, singing "I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You." Mr. Harry Du Ross, who has been with the Orpheum for some time, closed his engagement last evening and goes to San Francisco. The moving pictures will be new and entertaining.

Anglican Synod.—The Synod of the Anglican diocese is to be held on Wednesday of this week. The bishop will preside and clerical and lay delegates from all parishes and missions will attend. At 10:30 there will be matins and celebration of the holy communion at Christ church cathedral. Luncheon will be provided at 12:30 and the synod will assemble for business at 1:30 in the cathedral schoolroom. An evening session will be held. Special prayers will be offered in all the churches for the blessing of God upon the deliberations. All interested in the work of the church are invited to be present at the sessions of the synod. At meeting of the executive committee will be held on Tuesday evening, October 20th, at 8 p. m., at the synod office, on Fort street.

Exiled Sisters.—A party of ten sisters of the Order of the Instruction of the Infant Jesus have arrived at the Coast. They were former teachers in the convent of that order in Le Puy, France, but were expelled along with many others by the recent changes governing religious educational institutions there. The sisters were met by Rev. Father LeChesne and several of the sisters of Sacred Heart Academy. The sisters who arrived will settle in British Columbia, they having come out West to take charge of an Indian school at Sechelt. This school is now being completed, and it is expected will be opened in about two weeks. It will afford accommodation for bout fifty scholars and quarters for the sisters. This chool belongs to the same order as the large Indian school across the inlet at the mission.

Townsend Couple Wed.—Mr. Alva Warren Burnnell and Miss Frederica May Frost, both of Port Townsend, were united in marriage yesterday morning by the Rev. J. F. Vichert.

School Reopens.—The city medical health officer has authorized the reopening of the North Ward school tomorrow morning, on the ground that cause for apprehension of an epidemic no longer exists.

Organ Recital.—The second organ recital of the eighth series will be given at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Monday week, the 26th, when a very attractive programme will be rendered, details of which will appear later.

Natural History—A regular meeting of the Natural History Society of British Columbia will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the caucus rooms at the Parliament buildings; subject, "Business."

Brought Fine Dogs.—Prof. Wickens, who yesterday returned from a tour of Europe, brought with him two valuable Blenheim spaniels for Mr. Thomas Plimley. They were bred in a peer's kennel and are exceptionally fine animals.

J. B. A. A. Meeting.—On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the committee of management of the J. B. A. A. will meet the senior and intermediate football teams' committee, when important details will be discussed and the season's work mapped out. A full attendance is requested.

Missionary Meeting.—The regular monthly missionary meeting of the James Bay Methodist church Epworth League, will be held tomorrow evening in the league room of the church, when Mr. J. T. Little, secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., will deliver an address. A hearty invitation is extended to all to come and hear Mr. Little's address.

St. James' Hall.—W. Kennedy, baritone, a graduate from the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will make his first appearance in public at St. James' hall, James Bay, on Tuesday, the 27th inst. Miss Underhill will also assist. These two names alone, not to mention others, should be sufficient to draw a large number of the music-loving people of Victoria.

Oratorio Rehearsal.—The first rehearsal for the oratorio "Creation" will be in the Metropolitan church on Tuesday next, at 8 p. m. All who are willing to assist in the chorus are respectively requested to attend the first practice. There will be only six weeks in which to rehearse and it is very important that each one should be well attended.

Excise Exams.—The promotion special class excise examination will be conducted in the local excise office this week by the Rev. Dr. Campbell and District Inspector Gill. The department of inland revenue makes this promotion examination of a very searching character, and those who pass it well deserve promotion. These excise class examinations are held only at intervals of several years.

London Wanderers.—A meeting will be held of the London Wanderers' Club on Tuesday next, the 20th inst., at 8:30 p. m., Balmoral hotel, room 2, to receive the auditors and dinner committees reports. The annual dinner is fixed for Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th. Applications for tickets, $1.50 each, to be made to the hon. secretary. All Londoners resident in Victoria and vicinity are invited.

Funeral Yesterday.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Booth took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Work street. There was a large attendance and many beautiful floral tributes. The Rev. P. Jenns and Rev. W. D. Barber conducted the services at St. John's church, and the Rev. Mr. Barber at the grave. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. E. B. McKay, R. Foster, T. E. Woolridge, H. Bishop, E. C. Johnson and E. Pearson.

Opening Dance.—The opening party last evening in the new Hall of Music, Alexandra Royal College, given by Mrs. Lester, signalizes the beginning of the dancing season. Seventy-five couple participated in the merry dance. Excellent music, a good supper and plenty of dancing space, combined with cosy setting-out rooms, helped to make this the first dance of the season a most enjoyable affair. Regular Monday evening socials will be given each week during the winter.

Funeral Yesterday.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Jane Schmidth took place yesterday afternoon from the residence, Saanich road, at 2 p. m. and at the Reformed Episcopal church at 2:45 o'clock where service was conducted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Reid. Appropriate hymns were sung at the church. There was a large attendance of friends and many flowers. The pallbearers were: H. D. Helmcken, B. S. Oddy, W. Grimm, A. Leech, A. Davidson, J. Brooks.

MANUAL TRAINING SYSTEM'S SUCCESS

Interesting Report From Inspector of the Ontario Board of Education.

The success of the manual training system, as applied to the public schools, has been generally conceded. Victoria's experience in this movement is similar to that of the boards in the cities of the East. Inspector Leake, in his recent report upon the manual training work to the Ontario minister of education, said in part:

"Manual training, as carried on during the last three years in Toronto, Ottawa and Brockville, has been experimental, only in the sense that it was open to each educational authority to discontinue it at the end of June last. The result of the experiment has been that each board, fortified by the strongly expressed desires of the parents, has decided to continue the work at its own cost, aided by the educational system.

"In addition to the three cities above named, manual training centres are established in Kingston, Brantford, Stratford, Cobourg, Woodstock, London, Essex, Berlin, Renfrew and Hamilton. In these towns the work was commenced to meet a popular demand and public opinion is almost unanimously in favor of its continuance and extension.

"Many other educational authorities, inspired by public opinion, are considering the question. Among them are Peterborough, Galt, Guelph, St. Thomas and Owen Sound. It is perfectly legal to give such instruction during school hours, and the subjects included in the new course of study. The department is offering every encouragement in the way of expert advice and liberal grants to induce other educational authorities to follow the example of the above boards, and would be glad to see some form of practical instruction generally adopted."

In originally laying his proposal before the people of Canada, Commissioner J. W. Robertson, to whom Sir W. C. Macdonald entrusted the carrying out of his scheme, intimated that it was hoped that after a year or two, an equally valuable course of practical instruction suited for girls of the same ages would be provided. This suggestion has not, as yet, met with any practical suggestion or organized effort, but doubtless, in time, practical instruction in domestic science or similar work will be included in the regular course of study of the girls attending the public schools."

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Fall Stock Has Arrived

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WILL BANQUET IN VICTORIA

Getting Ready For the Monster Meeting of Great Fraternal Order.

Elaborate preparations are being made at the Vernon hotel for the Ancient Order of Foresters' banquet to the delegates of Columbia district, which will take place on Tuesday evening, October 20th, at 9 p.m. It is over five years since Columbia district met here, and as there has been an immense increase in the order during that time, the two courts here are sparing no pains to make this affair an impressive and interesting representation of "Robin Hood." The songs and speeches will be of a humorous and snappy character, while the toast list has been placed in the hands of prominent and fraternal speakers. This order is second to the largest fraternal society in the world, and ranks foremost throughout the States. With a membership of over 1,000,000 members and accumulated funds amounting to $30,000,000, holds out the hand of charity to the sick and relief to the widow and children. Delegates are pouring in from all parts of the province, and will be given the opportunity of meeting "Robin Hood," clad in full regalia, tomorrow night at Court Vancouver meeting. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

High-class "Semi-ready" Suits in Scotch tweeds and striped cheviots; tailored by the Campbell Manufacturing Co., of Montreal. B. Williams & Co.

Forced to Remove.—W. H. Pennock, having leased No. 76 Yates street, Moody block, for a long term, will put in an extra new stock to save moving the present. He has decided to sell the following goods at a discount of 20 per cent., for cash only: Diamond goods, watches, clocks, silverware, roll gold goods, spectacles and eyeglasses, and souvenir goods of all kinds. The present stock must be cleared out by the 1st of December.

A small room such as a bath room can be heated in a short time with one of our oil stoves. They give a big heat annd are no trouble. One and two wick stoves at low prices. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Dominion Co-Operative Home Building Association matured contracts for sale. Address P. O. Box 36.

Silk-lined Overcoats, tailored by the Campbell Manufacturing Co., of Montreal. B. Williams & Co.

To Subscribers.—During the wet season it frequently happens that subscribers' papers reach them in a very wet condition, sometimes through force of circumstances and sometimes through carelessness. In either case if the subscriber will notify the business office a second copy will be delivered immediately.

We have opened up our first consignment of Elder Down Quilts. Call early and make a selection at Weiler Bros.

Umbrellas from 50c. to $12.00 each; 200 dozen to select from B. Williams & Co.

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1 case of abscess in hip joint.
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2 cases of consumption, besides any number of smaller cases. No sensation experienced during use. Call or enquire Mrs. Herbert Kent, 234 Yates street, or phone 185B. o18

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A pair of our "Doctor's Special," the latest idea in men's footwear, made of heavy box calf, with leather lining and waterproof Goodyear Welted sole.

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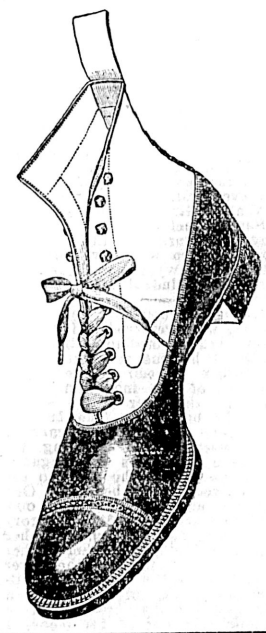

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"I Have Eaten His Salt."

The Wonderful Story of a Lawyer, Who Returned a Fee.

By D.W.H.

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I'll tell thee what, my friend,
He is a very serpent in my way;
And whereso'er this foot of mine doth tread,
He lies before me.—Dost thou understand me?

—King John.

Alas, how many years and hours have past,
Since human forms have round this table sate,
Or lamp, or taper, on its surface gleamed!
Methinks I hear the sound of time long pass'd
Still murmuring o'er us, in the lofty void,
Of these dark arches, like the ling'ring voices
Of those who long within their graves have slept.

—Orra, a Tragedy.

In the month of August, 1858, there came to Yale a young man and his wife. The couple were genteel-looking, had evidently been accustomed to good society and spoke like people of culture, and, what was better than all in some eyes, they had much money. They had with them a girl of about seven—sweet, pretty and petite, a perfect fairy with lovely blue eyes and light hair and such winsome ways! The mother was a most engaging conversationalist. She said she had traveled in Europe with he father and mother and had a wealth of old-country anecdote and scenery to tell and describe. They gave the name of Gregory and claimed to have come from a small city in the interior of New York state. Gregory bought a cabin on the second bench back of Yale which belonged to Mr. McRoberts, a Scotch gentleman, who, with his wife, occupied a larger and better cottage near the court-house. Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts were the parents of Mrs. Charles Bunting of this city, and were excellent people. The Gregorys furnished their home neatly and comfortably with such articles as they were able to procure at the Hudson Bay store, then managed by Mr. Allard, chief trader. He was a French-Canadian and one of the best friends I ever had. John Kurtz, Hugh Nelson, Walter Gladwin and myself, all former San Franciscans, had naturally crystallized and formed a little club or set of our own to which we admitted Mr. Kelly, the lawyer from Australia, and a few other kindred spirits.

The Gregorys, when they first came to the camp, were reserved and "offish" in manner, and seemed to shrink from observation. I became acquainted with them in rather an odd manner. The water supply of the inhabitants was conveyed from the river to the houses and stores in buckets. The Indians were found very useful as water-carriers and every morning and evening the bucket brigade of natives was engaged in packing water from the river to the people who lived on the benches. One morning, very early, I was busy outside my place when I saw Mrs. Gregory in a loose wrapper and without her crinoline carrying a huge pitcher in her hands, pass down towards the river brink. With no object save the gratification of a natural interest which a pretty woman usually arouses in a young fellow just out of his teens, I watched her as she carefully picked her way over and around the boulders on the bar, and when she had filled the pitcher and started back I still kept her in view. Now I would gladly have asked her permission to get the water for her, but as we were not acquainted I feared that the offer might be regarded as an impertinence. The lady was threading her way along the rock-beset path when suddenly her foot slipped and down she went on her knees, the pitcher breaking and the water splashing over her. I ran into my tent and seizing a towel and a bucket flew down the trail to where the lady, who had risen to her feet, stood drenched and looking very woebegone as she gazed at the wreck of the pitcher and ruefully surveyed her drenched form. I handed her the towel as I passed and running on to the river filled the bucket. When I returned she had used the towel to some effect; but the dress of thin material, wet through and through, clung closely to and set off her lovely figure. She blushed like a red, red rose, and as I approached she stammered forth a few words of thankfulness, adding, "What shall I do for water? Charley is too sick to come himself for it, and the Indian carrier did not call last night."

"Why," I said, "I filled this bucket for you and if you will permit me and will walk behind me (I did not think she would be pleased, with the wet dress hanging closely to her form, to walk in front) I will carry it to your house."

"Oh! thank you," she said; "I am more than obliged for your kindness."

At the time of which I write a lady who should have appeared in public in a habit that fitted closely to her figure and a shirt waist would have been looked upon with suspicion, at least. The aim of fashion was to hide as much of the female form divine as possible. The women of that period actually walked about in wire cages, which hung suspended from their waists and hid the lovely outlines of their bodies and limbs. Remove the pan of a circular birdcage and retain the wire part and you will have a very fair idea of the machine our mothers and sweethearts moved about in in 1858. To-day the object would seem to be to show as much of the figure as possible by drawing the skirts closely about the hips and wearing a waist or short jacket. I never took kindly to the crinoline—you had to take too much on trust. Give me the close-fitting garments and the short jacket or waist in preference. Had the present style prevailed when the charming Mrs. Gregory upset the water over herself she would have had no reason to blush or walk behind me up the slope. Fashion's dictates would have silenced Mrs. Grundy. I often wonder what the old lady has to say now.

In a few minutes we reached the cabin. The little girl with her hair in curl-papers was in the kitchen and immediately came up and put her hand confidingly in mine. We were friends in an instant. I inquired if I could do anything else to assist, but Mrs. Gregory declined any further aid and I withdrew.

That afternoon the little girl came to my cabin with a note from her mother asking me if I would summons a doctor as her husband seemed very ill. I called in Dr. Fifer (the gentleman who, as already related, three years later was cruelly murdered), and in a day or two the patient was about again, apparently as well as ever. When the couple called with the little girl to thank me for my assistance we had a good laugh over the broken pitcher incident.

Of course the Gregorys joined our little club and equally of course they proved to be among its most valuable and interesting members. Both could recite very well. Kurtz could sing and play the violin. Nelson was the poetaster and got off some very clever things. Kelly and the few remaining members did little parts, while I was expected to contribute the Joe Millerisms. When winter evenings set in and snow lay on the ground and the cold blasts roared through the deep recesses of the canyons and moaned and shrieked about our frail habitations like a thousand demons loosed from the infernal regions bent on devouring us, we only piled higher the logs in the fire-place and as the ruddy flames cast a warm glow over the little party of friends, we bade defiance to the fuming and raging of the Storm King. Ah! those were pleasant evenings. They were not the pleasantest I ever spent; for there was in store for me almost a lifetime of sweet companionship with one who though gone before is not lost, and who only passed from earth to heaven a brief while ago.

The winter of 1858-59 slipped rapidly away and the spring found us all alive and as happy as possible under the circumstances of remoteness from the outer world and a sometimes short supply of wholesome food. The Gregorys had become the most popular people in the village and the little girl—Mae Judith—was welcome everywhere. I named one of my claims "Little Judy" in her honor.

One evening Nelson I were seated on a rude bench in front of the Gregory cabin conversing upon some topic of local interest—perhaps it was the latest murder, or the last robbery, or the most recent gold "find." Whatever the subject may have been matters nothing now; but as we talked I observed an old gentleman advancing up the bank. When he reached the top he halted for a moment to gaze upon the magnificent panorama of snow-clad hills which stretched far away into space on all sides. Then he strolled along until he came opposite to us and addressing Mr. Nelson he asked if he would direct him to Yale creek. Mr. Nelson pointed in the direction and the old gentleman, bowing politely, passed on. The next day I met him on the main street walking listlessly along, gazing at the stores, the cabins and the rushing river alternately. An hour or so afterwards I found myself seated at the same table with him at Wm. Power's hotel. We soon struck up an acquaintance and my vis-a-vis told me that his name was Merrill, that he was a resident of Philadelphia, and sufficiently well-to-do to travel for pleasure. "I am not rich," he added, "but I have enough." Let me describe Mr. Merrill for a moment. He was tall and apparently sixty years of age. His hair was snow-white and he wore a full white beard close cut. He was dressed as a gentleman of the period in clothes of fashionable make. Taken all in all he is what the ladies would call "a nice-looking old gentleman." He explained that he was traveling for his health and being an ardent fisherman he had already made a slight acquaintance with the trout in Yale creek. The following afternoon found us both casting the fly in the creek. Merrill caught two fish to my one, and when the shades of evening began to gather we counted our catch and found that we had a dozen plump trout. On our way in I proposed that we should present Mrs. Gregory with the catch and the proposition was unanimously adopted. Merrill was not acquainted with the Gregorys, but when I had made the presentation, Mr. Gregory invited us inside and the ice being thus broken the new-comer was immediately accepted as a welcome guest. From that time on the intimacy grew and it was an almost daily occurrence for the couple to receive a few trout or a brace of grouse from me or Mr. Merrill. Our little club continued to meet at the different homes and had a good time generally. Mr. Merrill having joined us added much to our enjoyment and pleasure by his exquisite playing on the flute and his rendition of some of the old songs in a low and sweet tenor voice. We became very much attached to him, and although each week he would announce that next week he would leave for home, he lingered on and on and became more and more intimate at the Gregorys'.

"Can't you see what's the matter?" asked Kurtz one day as we were discussing Merrill's prolonged stay.

"I'm sure I can't," said I.

"Well, I'll tell you, then. He's gone on Mrs. Gregory."

"Nonsense," I returned. "He's an old man and she's not more than twenty-two or three."

"I don't care. He's gone on her," insisted Kurtz.

In a day or two I became convinced that the dainty little lady had really captivated Mr. Merrill, and that, perhaps all unconsciously to herself and her husband, he was being drawn more and more to her side. In fact, he did not seem happy except when loitering about the Gregory house were he was now a daily guest and almost seemed to have established himself as one of the family.

I didn't like the aspect of things at all. Really, it was none of my business; but I felt somewhat indignant at the turn affairs had taken—indignant to think that Merrill, whom I had introduced to the family had displaced me, as it were, in their regard. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has written "that the chivalry of a man consists in protecting a woman from every other man but himself." Was that the brand of chivalry that had awakened my indignation?

About this time I noticed that a great change had come over my lawyer friend Kelly. He seldom went to the Gregorys now and he seldom attended the club meetings. When I met him he seemed to wish to avoid me, grew abstracted and moody in his manner and took to walking by himself. Was he, too, the least bit jealous? Once I encountered Kelly and Merrill engaged in deep conversation at Power's, but I thought nothing of that. And so the weeks wore on and Merrill remained without giving any sign that he intended ever to go away. The club gradually became demoralized; its meetings fell off and then ceased altogether.

"Do you know," I said to Nelson one day, "I believe that that man Merrill is no good? Who knows anything about him? Why, he may be the biggest rascal unhung for all we know. What's he doing here, anyhow?"

Nelson just laughed loud and long. "Don't be a fool"; he said. "The old man's too many for you young chaps, and that's all there is about it. You're jealous and so is Kurtz and so are all the rest. What business is it of ours if the Gregorys like him?"

Next I tried Kelly. He said nothing, but shook his head and walked off with a pensive and dejected air. So I discontinued my visits to the Gregorys and ceased to talk about them and Merrill, although whenever I met them they urged me to call and wondered at my continued absence.

One afternoon the Gregorys left Yale by the trail for Texas Bar, a few miles down the river. They announced that they would return late the same evening. Merrill was much concerned at their proposed absence and accompanied them some two miles on their journey. He got back late in the afternoon and after dining went to his room. After dark that evening E. C. Johnson, now of this city, informed me that the Gregorys had got back for he had seen a light in their cabin. I looked, but there was no light there then, and I concluded that they had retired. The next morning Gregory complained to the police that during their absence the cabin had been entered and although everything had been turned topsy-turvey, nothing had been taken except a few papers. The affair created a little interest for a day or two and was then forgotten.

One dismal, stormy night I sat at my desk inditing a letter for a San Francisco newspaper. The candle had burned low in its socket, so I blew the flickering light out and rose to procure a fresh candle. As I grouped towards the box I became aware by a gentle tapping on the window-pane, of the presence of some one on the outside who wished to come in.

"Who's there?" I demanded.

The deep voice of Lawyer Kelly responded in a hoarse whisper, "Let me in, H., I want to speak to you. Don't light your candle. I must talk to you in the dark, or not at all. I've something to tell you. Let me in, quick, by the back door."

I didn't like the proposition a bit. There had been several murderous assaults and robberies in town quite recently. I wasn't afraid of Kelly, of course, but suppose the person now seeking admittance should prove not to be Kelly? What if one of the many desperadoes with whom Yale was infested at that time had assumed his voice and under that guise should gain admittance, and finding me unarmed and off my guard should slay and rob me? I lighted a match and searched till I found a "black-jack," with which a New Zealand miner had presented me a while before, and then I grouped my way to the back door and opened it. In the gloom, which was slightly relieved by the light of the stars, I beheld the substantial outlines of the Kelly figure. The lawyer stumbled rather than walked inside, closed and bolted the door and took me by the hand. I noticed that the hand he placed in mine trembled like an aspen-leaf, and his breath came and went in great puffs like that of a man who had ascended a pair of stairs rapidly and was winded when he reached the top.

"Look here, H.," he exclaimed, "I come to you for advice. I'm in a devil of a fix. I've done a most despicable thing. For money I have consented to betray a man who never did me any harm, whose hospitality I have enjoyed and whom I love like a brother. The Eastern matron who drove the nail into the head of a fugitive ally who had just fed at her board and who was sleeping beneath the shadow of her tent, was no meaner than I feel myself to be. I was tempted and I fell—fell like Lucifer."

I was shocked; frightened by his agitation and his words. Was I the friend whom he had consented to betray? By a strong effort I controlled my feelings and managed to ask:

"Kelly, what, in the name of all that is good and great and holy, do you mean?"

"I mean that I'm a villain—that I have taken a retainer of $100 in gold to entrap and betray a friend. I'm a Judas, the only difference between me and Iscariot being that where he took silver I took gold. The principle—or rather the want of it—is the same. I wish I had died before I ever saw Yale. I've taken blood-money—blood-money!"

"Come, now," I said, soothingly, "tell me all about it—that's a good chap."

"Oh!" he groaned, "how can I tell the story of my shame, my disgrace, my fall."

"If you don't tell me," I urged, "how can I help and advise you."

"That's right," he said. "I must tell you. Well, that Merrill's a devil."

Instantly it occurred to me that there had been trouble at the Gregory household and that the old man had either flown with the pretty little woman or had insulted her and that Kelly had been retained to defend Merrill and now repented of having taken the fee.

"I knew it, I knew it!" I eagerly exclaimed. "He's no good and I said so weeks ago."

"Oh!," broke in Kelly, "you're wrong—at least it's not in the way you think. Gregory is a defaulter. He was cashier in a New York bank and was short in his accounts to an enormous amount. He came here to hide. Merrill is a great detective—the greatest in America—and he followed him here and has staid here ever since, accepting his hospitality, eating his salt, and awaiting an opportunity to take him back. But the extradition treaty is so lame and faulty that it does not cover this case and Merrill has been waiting a chance for months to induce Gregory to set his foot on American soil where he can be seized. The detective consulted me and I told him he could not take his quarry back legally, but that if he could get him across the line he might kidnap him. I consented to act as a spy on my friend and entrap him, and leave his dear wife and that sweet little Mae unprotected. My God! (beating his brow with his clenched fist) I am the most miserable wretch in Yale tonight. I have been most wretched ever since I yielded to temptation. The meanest hanger-on about the faro-bank at Bennett's is a moral king to me. What shall I do?"

"Pay back the money and retire from the case," I cried.

"Oh! but the worst is not yet told. Tomorrow morning Gregory and Merrill will leave for Point Roberts, where, the detective has told him, he has a gold mine, but where the defaulter will be laid hold of as a criminal. A canoe with an Indian crew has been engaged and the supplies are on board. It lies on the river bank and at daybreak they will be off. At the last moment I have come to you. My conscience is awakened. Just think of my aiding a scheme to rob that woman and her child of their protector and send him to prison. I have eaten of his salt. An Arab of the desert would never betray a man whose salt he had eaten. What can be done to save him and make me a decent white man again?"

I thought for a few moments and then said, "We must tell others and get their assistance to counteract this infamous scheme."

"But," said Kelly, "what becomes of my honor, my sworn pledge as a barrister? How can I save my friend without betraying my client? and if I betray my client Begbie will strike me off the rolls."

"The detective had no right to ask you to assist him in an infamous transaction and it was not professional in you to retain a fee for doing dirty work. Throw the fee back and let me tell Kurtz and Nelson all about the plot."

"You are right," said Kelly, after a pause. "Do as you wish."

"Wait here till I return," I said, and I opened the door cautiously and peered out. No one was in sight, and I soon found myself in the room with John Kurtz and Hugh Nelson.

Seated in a chair was Frank Way, who conducted the Spuzzem ferry, where the Trutch Suspension Bridge was afterwards erected and where it still spans the Fraser. Frank was a droll character. He was an American and not a man of much education; but he was as bright as a new sovereign and as keen-witted as a Fox razor. To this day old Yaleites relate stories of his pranks and practical jokes. Some of these were not nice, and could not be safely told to ears polite or printed in a family journal; but he was the soul of wit and humor. He was a man of great resource and bodily and mental activity. During the gold rush he made barrels of money by ferrying miners and their effects across the Fraser river at 50 cents a head. He told me that one day he earned in fares a tin bucket full of silver and old. Once, he said, he started across with ten men in his boat. The frail craft ran into a riffle and was upset. All were precipitated into the water and all were drowned save him.

"You were out their fares," I said.

"No, I wasn't," he answered. "I always collected in advance for fear of just such an accident.

"And how were you saved?" I asked.

"By diving and swimming under the rough surface of the water as long as I could hold my breath. When I came up all my late companions had disappeared; but I found myself in an eddy and so got ashore. Whenever you are in business trouble, young fellow," he continued, "and see no road open for escape, just risk a little more—take a header—and in nine cases out of ten you'll come up all right."

Some of my business readers will be able to say if this is sound philosophy or not. I have never tried it.

I laid Kelly's trouble before the three friends and we all agreed that the situation was a serious one and that if Gregory was to be saved immediate action must be taken. Several plans were suggested and abandoned, because they involved the telling to the woman the story of her husband's shame, for we assumed that she did not know of it and we wished to spare her that trial. At last Frank Way asked:

"Where did Kelly say the canoe is moored?"

"In front of the bar and the supplies are already on board. The party will leave at the first glimmer of daylight."

"Humph!" said Frank thoughtfully. Then rising and yawning as if weary of the whole business, he beckoned to me and we took our leave. Way remained outside of my house while I went in and told Kelly that all were of opinion that the retainer should be returned and that if at daybreak no other solution could be found Mrs. Gregory must be told and the plot exposed. The lawyer eagerly accepted the proposition to return the fee, but he shrank from the publicity that would attach to the transaction, and as there was bad blood between himself and Chief Justice Begbie, he dreaded the outcome should the matter reach the Chief Justice's ears.

Aurora's rosy fingers had just pinned back the sable curtains of Night and the eastern sky showed signs of the approach of another day, when Gregory left his cabin and threaded his way towards the beach. As he walked on the unsuspecting man hummed a popular air, happy in the anticipation of sudden wealth and assured prosperity. As he neared the river he saw the tall form of Merrill, running excitedly up and down in the dim light as he berated the crew of Indians who had been employed to navigate the boat to the mouth of the river. When he saw Gregory, Merrill cried:

"Come here, quick!"

Gregory hastened his steps and soon saw the cause of Merrill's anger. During the night some one with an ax had cut and hacked the canoe until it was practically destroyed and the supplies that were laid in overnight must have been thrown into the river for they were nowhere to be seen.

Merrill was in a fearful rage. All his gentlemanly reserve was gone and his mouth emitted the most frightful profanity and vulgarity. He called down the curses of Heaven on the perpetrators of the deed and consigned them to the infernal regions. He abused the Indian crew and fiercely turned on Gregory and accused him of being in the plot to destory the canoe.

Gregory denied all knowledge of the affair.

"I never knew a thief who was not a liar," exclaimed Merrill.

"What do you mean?" hotly asked Gregory.

"I mean that you are a thief—and you know it, and I know it!"

Gregory staggered as if struck a hard blow.

"Yes," screamed the detective, his anger growing hotter and hotter; "you robbed the ——— Bank in New York City. You're name's no more Gregory than my name's Merrill, and if you were on the American side I would arrest you as a common thief. You are safe here, but I'll get you yet, d— you!"

Gregory, crushed and broken by the tirade of abuse and the knowledge of his crime, so unexpectedly launched at him by the detective who up to this morning he had regarded as a gentleman and a warm personal friend, walked slowly away in one direction while Merrill started to walk rapidly off in another. In his excitement the detective had not remembered the Indian crew. They, four in number, and armed with paddles, ran after him and demanded pay for their wrecked vessel. He tried to pass on, but they obstructed his path and loudly demanded compensation, which at last he reluctantly gave them.

When Merrill and Gregory had passed out of sight two heads were raised above the level of a great boulder. After a careful survey the heads were followed by the bodies of two young white men, who walked to the beach and gazed at the wreck and expressed sympathy for the owners of the craft. Then the two walked slowly back to town, chuckling and laughing as they went on, and there sought their respective couches. They had been out all night and needed a little rest.

At noon hour Merrill, Kurtz and I met at Power's. Merrill had calmed down by this time and his manner was as placid and serene as usual. He had no reason to think that we knew aught of the affair of the early morning.

"Mr. Merrill," Kurtz, "I am commissioned by a gentleman who says he is indebted to you to give you one hundred dollars in gold."

Merrill started slightly and then said, "I was not aware I had a debtor in the camp. What is his name?"

"Kelly," I broke in, excitedly. "He says you employed him to do some legal business for you, but instead you tried to convert him into a detective. He declines to degrade the legal profession in that manner and returns your retainer."

Merrill, who saw that his disguise had been penetrated and his designs were known, took the money without another word and gave a receipt. In the body of the receipt I was careful to introduce words which made it clear that Kelly had taken the retainer under a misapprehension, so, should Begbie hear of the affair (which he never did), no harm could have resulted to my friend. Merrill, unable to secure his prey, the following day left the river and Yale knew him no more. The papers stolen from Gregory's house were never recovered. The Gregorys were at Yale when I came away early in 1860. I think they went away a year later. They passed through Victoria, but did not call upon me, much to my surprise.

In the month of July, 1868, I found myself walking along an up-town street in New York City. I had landed two days before from a steamer from Central America, and the rush and crush and bustle of the metropolis of the New World confused and almost stunned me. As I strolled on I gazed like a hayseed or cheechako at the people, the noisy vehicles and the pretty goods in the windows of the stores. I had just made a sale of $4,000 in gold coin for which I had received the sum of $5,600 in greenbacks, gold being at a premium of 40, and I felt both rich and generous. "An easy way to make money," I exclaimed to myself. "Why, it's like a touch of Aladdin's lamp; I shall spend the $1,600 and take back the same amount with which I started out. My trip won't cost me a cent." But in a short time I found out my error. I had to pay double and treble prices for everything. For a 50-cent pair of braces I was asked $2, and for two suits of underwear of poor quality I paid $15. Everything else was equally high, so that when, six months later, I was again in Victoria I found that not only had the $1,600 premium vanished, but a good part of the $4,000 besides.

But to return to that particular July morning in 1868. As I walked along, I suddenly became conscious that my name had been called by some person behind me. I turned and there saw a lady and gentleman, dressed in the extreme of fashion, and at their side was a tall elegant-looking young lady of about eighteen years.

"How do you do?" asked the lady.

"I'm well, thank you for asking," I replied suspiciously, for I had heard of the confidence men and women of New York who pick up and swindle greenies by pretending to have known them in other parts.

"Do you not recognize us?" asked the gentleman.

"I certainly do not," I rejoined, still suspicious.

"Do you not remember the Gregorys at Yale?"

"Yes, indeed I do," and then a light dawned upon me. These were my old-time friends. We shook hands, but Gregorys' grasp was anything but cordial. Their hands lay in mine like dead fish. Then the maiden came forward and bowed distantly.

"And this is my dear little friend, Mae Judith—little Judy," I exclaimed joyously.

"I am Miss Gregory," she said.

"Yes, she was the same girl whom I often held on my knee, and for whom I had invented appalling stories of fire and shipwreck and fairies and hobgoblins in the days of old, the days of gold. Grown tall and graceful but the same lovely eyes and the fair hair, turned a little darker, but still a beautiful sunkissed blonde. How many, many times we two had ridden the cockhorse to Banbury Cross, gone fishing with Simple Simon in a bucket of water, recited "Ba-ba, Black Sheep," and pitied Mother Hubbard with an empty cupboard and her hungry dog.

"I remember you very well," she continued. "I shall never forget the trout you used to bring us."

"And I," said Mrs. Gregory, "always think of the pitcher of water that splashed over me when I think of you."

"Yes," I said, "those were occasions to be remembered."

I turned to Gregory. I wondered if he could recall anything more substantial that I had done for him and his. All he had to say was, "What could I get for my two lots at Yale?" But he had not a word of gratitude or thanks for the man who, with Frank Way, had imperilled his own safety and committed an offence under the law to prevent him falling into the hands of justice. I told them the latest news about their former neighbors and then with a sort of cold-storage air we parted forever. I was disenchanted. To be remembered only for a few trout and a broken pitcher, after the tremendous sacrifice I had made for them, was too much for my sensitive nature, and I dropped the curtain on the episode only to raise it again to-day after a lapse of thirty-five years. What Gregory's right name was, or how the man got out of the financial stress I did not know, nor did I care to inquire. I never heard of them again and have managed to survive the estrangement.

Due Tomorrow.—The material for the sub-structure for the new Point Ellice bridge—the iron and steel frames—which were manufactured by a Pittsburg firm, are expected to arrive in Victoria tomorrow. The material came West over the line of the C. P. R., and preparations for placing the same in position will be undertaken at once.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

"Rheumatiz"

When you feel that grinding pain in your joints you can appreciate the feeling of a man burned at the stake or having his bones twisted on the rack. It is merciless, sleep destroying, agonizing. It lets up at times for an hour or two, only to turn loose again more pitilessly than ever. There are several causes for it: Exposure to dampness, changeable weather, heavy work on your legs, leading a fast life or general weakness. The kidneys are responsible for nearly every case of rheumatism; lacking vitality, they fail in their duties and allow the uric acid to get into the blood, where it becomes a burden to the circulation. It roams about, up and down the vast system of arteries and veins and finally settles down in some secluded spot to rest. By the manner in which I apply my Belt the positive current passes into the small of the back, which is the general nerve centre. It matters not where the rheumatism is located it cannot get away from Electricity intelligently applied. The strong current that is generated by my appliances will follow it to the most secret recesses of the human body, and will so charge the tissue with vibrating life as to render the spot uninhabitable to diseases. Rheumatism cannot exist where my Belt is applied according to my directions.

A Word From Those Who Have Used My Belt.

I do all the work of one hundred acres, and am gaining in weight. I would not take three times the price of my Belt if I could not get another. It is a blessing to all who suffer from kidney and stomach trouble.—ALEX. HENRY, Denfield, Ont.

I can do nothing but praise your Belt in the highest for what it has done for me. I was so down with rheumatism that I could hardly do any work. I was often asked what cured me. I told them that I had used Dr. McLaughlin's Belt, and that was what cured me.—ANTHONY V. WEILER, Berlin, Ont.

Your Belt has made a cure of me. I have not felt any symptoms of the rheumatism for over two years, and I am twenty pounds heavier than I ever was before. Yours, with many thanks, MRS. W. FORSYTH, Shaw Brook, Moncton, N.B.

The pains in my back and legs have completely left me. I thank you sincerely for your instructions and the kindness you have shown me, and gladly recommend your Belt to anyone suffering with rheumatism in any form.—THOS. PORTER, Keewatin, Ont.

I have used your Belt for thirty days, and I am not afraid to put my hand to a bag of wheat or anything else that comes along. I have not felt so free from lumbago for twenty years. You Belt is a God-send to any person with lame back.—JOSEPH TUDGE, Cut Knife, Man.

I have worn your Belt for about five weeks. My rheumatic pains have all disappeared and my stomach feels better. I am gaining flesh quite rapidly and getting much stronger.—ANDREW MAYBERRY, Winnipeg, Man.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Belt gave me entire satisfaction. I had only to use it a few times till I was entirely cured of rheumatism.—E. EVANS, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.

Tell me where you live and I will send you the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

TO THE PUBLIC.—If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land, such as the "Free Belt" fraud, and the one who claims to send you something for nothing, but which is in reality a scheme to sell you a worthless article for a few dollars, there would be a demand for my appliances never before equalled. These rascals are enabled to carry on their nefarious schemes by such methods, but I have been exposing them, and I will keep up the war until they are compelled to retire.

READ WITH CARE! Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or Drug Stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women and gives prices. Send for it to-day. *I have a Book specially for women.*

Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St., SEATTLE WASHINGTON

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY.

NO MATTER

What you want, the quickest way to get it is by advertising in The Colonist "Want" columns. Try them.

1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the Manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

LABOR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

According to the statement recently furnished by the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, to the Labor Commission, the total available supply of native labor in the Transvaal amounts to 235,690 laborers, coming from Capo Colony, Orange River Colony, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland, and the southern provinces of Portuguese East Africa. The number at present employed is 198,900. Present requirements are estimated at 350,700 laborers, inclusive of all the native labor required by the Central South African Railways. The shortage, therefore, is 115,100. Five years hence it is estimated 650,000 natives will be required, including 368,000 for the Transvaal mines. The statement shows that 7,145 stamps are now in operation, while the number working in July was 3,725. The annual loss in dividends on the basis of the present stamping power is estimated at about $9,000,000. These figures are given to disprove the assertion that the industry is being held back purposely. The statement declares that the stamps standing idle, if at work, would be able to employ 5,600 more skilled whites than are at present employed, while the local trade and coal accounts would absorb a sum of $6,500,000 yearly more than they now do. The engineers' report estimates that 11,120 new stamps could be erected under favorable conditions within five years, and adds that the water question would present no difficulty if the necessary capital were subscribed. It was upon these figures that the Chamber of Mines based its demand for imported unskilled labor.

According to the department of agriculture standard milk is milk containing not less than 3 1-4 per cent. of milk fat and 8 per cent. of solids, not fat, and which has an acidity equivalent to not more than 2-10 per cent. of lactic acid.

Chamberlain's Remedies

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

CITY CHURCHES

ST. JAMES'.

Holy communion at 8; matins; ante-communion and sermon at 11; evensong and sermon at 7. The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary ..... Cathedral Psalter
Venite and Psalms ..... Macpherson
Te Deum ..... Troutbeck
Benedictus ..... Tonus Peregrinus
Kyrie 207, 425
Hymns .....
Organ .....

Evening.

Organ .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns 433, 438, 20
Organ .....

* * *

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and ante-communion, 11 a. m.; children's harvest festival service, 3:30 p. m.; evening service, 8 p. m. Preachers, morning, the Lord Bishop; evening Canon Beanlands. The music set for the day forrows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Allegretto .... Berthold Tours
Venite ..... Tucker
Psalms for 18th Morning. Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Woodward
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Anthem—Father of Mercies ..... Hall
Kyrie ..... Godfrey
Gloria ..... Godfrey
Hymn 381
Offertory Sentences—1, 2, 4..... Hall
Voluntary—Marcia ..... Bonheur

Evening.

Voluntary—Grand Chorus ..... Grisen
Processional Hymn 382
Psalms for 18th Evening. Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... J. E. West
Nunc Dimittis ..... J. E. West
Anthem—Awake, Put On Thy Strength ..... Goleulse
Hymns ..... 425 and 386
Vesper Hymn ..... Middleton
Recessional Hymn 222
Voluntary—Offertoire ..... Batiste

* * *

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Air in B Flat ..... T. Brookfield
Venite ..... Cathedral Psalter
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Lawes in C
Jubilate ..... Dr. Ayrton in B
Kyrie ..... Handel in G
Hymns ..... 370, 231 and 230
Organ—Postlude in D ..... G. Merkel

Evening.

Organ—Jerusalem That Killest the Prophets ..... Mendelssohn
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby in E
Nunc Dimittis ..... Dr. Wesley in A
Hymns ..... 266, 257 and 23
Organ—Sing Unto God ..... Handel

* * *

ST. BARNABAS'.

Rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. Services for today: Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins, 10.30 a. m.; choral eucharist, with sermon, 11 a. m.; evensong, with sermon, 7 p. m. Preachers, in the morning, the rector; at evensong, the Venerabl Archdeacon Small, of Lytton, B. C. The confirmation will be held at matins on Sunday, October 25th. The music for today follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Prelude in E ..... Smart
Introit Hymn 320
Communion Service ..... Simper in G
Offertory—Andante in G ..... Batiste
Communion Hymns ..... 313 and 318
Post Communion 107
Nunc Dimittis 103
Voluntary—Postlude ..... Rink

Evening.

Voluntary—Brightest and Best .. D. Buck
Processional Hymn 438
Psalms, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis ..... Cathedral Psalter
Hymns ..... 433, 425 and 446
Offertory—Melody ..... Rubenstein
Vesper Hymn ..... M.S.
Voluntary—March ..... Scotson Clarke

* * *

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Holy communion, 8 a.m.; morning prayer, 11 a. m.; preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Small. Harvest festival, 3 p. m.; Craigflower, 3 p. m.; offertory for Protestant Orphans' Home; preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber. Evening prayer, 7 p. m.; preacher, Right Reverend Dr. Perrin.

* * *

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

There will be services at 11 and 7 as usual, sermons by Right Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. Dr. Reid respectively. Strangers are cordially invited to be present. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

* * *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 2:30. Christian Endeavor at 10 a. m. The pastor will conduct both the morning and evening services. At the request of the local branch of the Navy League he will, in the evening, make special reference to the battle of Trafalgar and England's great Admiral, Nelson.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Special anniversary services. Preacher at 11 a. m., Rev. A. Ewing; preacher at 7 p. m., Rev. Joseph McCoy, M. A.

* * *

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

The officers and men of the Fifth Regiment and band will attend the morning service. Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will preach morning and evening, Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Romance ..... Lemare
Hymn—508 (National Anthem) .....
Anthem—Hark, Hark, My Soul .... Shelley
Soloists, Mrs. Currie and Miss Haughton.
Hymns ..... 262, 246 and 251
Organ—Festal March ..... Wely

Evening.

Organ—Communion ..... Hollins
Psalm 31
Anthem—Sun of My Soul .....
Soloist, Miss Baker.
Hymn 157
Solo—It is Enough (Elijah) .... Mendelssohn
Herbert Taylor.
Hymn 403
Organ—Finale ..... Mendelssohn

* * *

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. The address at the evening service will be the first of a series on Christian Citizenship—"Our National Inheritance." Bible classes and Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

* * *

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

Rev. J. P. Westman, the pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject: "Something New"; evening subject, "The Saving of Our Country," a sermon to young people. This is the second in a series of special sermons, reference being made to Trafalgar bay. Music in keeping with the service will be furnished by the choir.

* * *

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D., will preach both morning and evening. In the morning on "Odd Fellowship" to the I. O. O. F. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30. Epworth League, Wednesday, and prayer meeting Thursday, both at 8 p. m. All members of the I. O. O. F. are invited to the service at 11 a. m.

* * *

CONGREGATIONAL.

Pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. will be conducted by Rev. John Simpson, pastor of First Congregational church, Vancouver. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Society at 8:15 p. m.

* * *

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A. At 11 a.m., Rev. T. D. Landels, M. A., of Newcastle, England, will preach, his subject being, "The Mystery of Divine Providence." The pastor will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

The morning service will be conducted by Mr. W. M. Ritchie; the evening by Rev. T. D. Landels, of Newcastle, Eng.

* * *

VICTORIA HARBOR MISSION.

Evening prayer, with mission address, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Store street, at 7.30 p.m.

* * *

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Theosophical Society meets at their rooms, 21 Five Sisters' block, at 8 p.m.

* * *

SALVATION ARMY.

Meetings are as follows: Sunday, 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 3 p.m., praise meeting. The evening service will be conducted by Adjutant and Mrs. Andrews, of Vancouver, when a very special time is expected. Mrs. Andrews is one of the officers that was stationed here in the early days of the army's history. Do not fail to hear them in the hall on Langley street, on Sunday evening. All are welcome.

WHITE CHILDREN AND INDIANS

To the Editor.

Sir,—Friends have brought to my notice an article published in the Victoria Colonist containing untrue statements, connecting my name with the procuring of white children to be adopted into Indian families, and one case is cited in which an orphan white child is held in a state of slavery. These statements were publishel during my late visit to Kansas, so that this is my first opportunity to reply.

The facts regarding my connection with these matters are as follows: Some five years ago, one Mr. Hy. Tait, a halfbreed, formerly an assistant teacher and interpreter in the Methodist mission school at Fort Simpson, and now a respected officer in the Salvation Army at that place, came to me in Vancouver, asking for a recommendation of character, stating that he had been promised that a child of part Indian blood would be placed in his care if he could obtain a testimonial from me, which I accordingly gave him, stating that I had known him for over twenty years, and that he was a man of good Christian character. With this letter, I presume, he procured a child from the Alexandra Orphanage in Vancouver, but not a white child, as stated in the Colonist.

This boy he kept and cared for until this year, and this is the case of cruelty concerning which the charges are made. Owing to the annoyances to which he had been subjected recently, Mr. Tait had returned this boy to the Alexandra Orphanage in the city, where he is now to be seen by any who wish to enquire. Upon the lad's arrival here last July, he was examined by a medical practitioner, and was pronounced to be in perfect condition and free from any traces of alleged cruelty. The lad speaks English and can judge for himself, so if he had been so poorly cared for by Mr. Tait, is it not strange that, from the time of his return to the orphanage, the boy should speak of Mr. Tait as his father and wish to be sent back to him? Later I was approached by one, Andrew Wells, a Christian India, speaking English, and one whom I had known for many years. He, too, had previously been promised a child of part Indian blood, and I gave him a letter stating that I knew of his character, and learn since that he adopted the child.

In my experience of thirteen years as missionary among the Indians, and my subsequent acquaintance with them more or less for many years, I have never known of a single instance of a white child being given to an Indian family, and have certainly never assisted in such a matter myself.

As to my procuring a white child for the Indian woman, Annie, as published in the Colonist, the story is false and libellous. I never knew or heard of any white child being taken North from the orphanage for adoption, but one, whom Rev. D. Jennings, of Port Essington, adopted, and, as will be admitted by all who know Mr. Jennings, he will not fail in his duty towards a child entrusted to his care. It might be added, by way of explanation, to those unacquainted with the Indian character and customs, that for many years it has been usual for members of one tribe to adopt children from another, and generally children so adopted receive the best of care.

Since you have done me the harm of printing this story in my absence, I must ask you to publish this letter. I must also protest against the misleading character of the Colonist article, inasmuch as instead of the Tsimsean Indians being, as therein represented, degraded and abandoned in their style of living, they are not so, for many of them, in such places as Port Simpson and Essington, occupy respectable-looking and fairly-well furnished frame houses, and, having at the former place enjoyed the benefits of mission schools for the past thirty years, are, in general information, far ahead of the class of natives which seems to have been in the mind's eye of the Colonist's informant.

Stories like the present one have been repeatedly published for the purpose of damaging the missionary work of the churches and also, as in this case, to make it appear that the orphan and unprotected child is being befriended, whereas they emanate originally from those who care not for the moral or social elevation of the natives, but whose dislike for such movements and for missionaries and others engaged therein, is only equalled by the cowardly means which they employ in their dissemination of such stories.

A. E. GREEN.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 15, 1903.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Oct. 17.—Yesterday's sharp recovery in prices brought in a large number of buying orders this morning, and the stock market was very active during the first hour. By the end of that time it became very evident, from the narrow movement of prices, that the demand was being freely fed to take profits on yesterday's rise. The bears thereupon became less solicitous to cover their short contracts and ceased to buy. The sellers allowed prices to slip back to about last night's close, at which point there was a marked decrease in the volume of business with the movement of the market brought practically to a standstill. The market for the rest of the day was somewhat hesitating and irregular. An advance of about a point in Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel preferred and U. P., had a reassuring effect and steadied the market, but failed to lift it to a materially higher level. A number of the industrials which had suffered violent losses during the week, made sharp recoveries, and the high-priced coalers were marked up several points at a time on the professed confidence that accumulations of steam sizes of anthracite are being worked off. The bank statement was regarded as favorable. The further contraction in loans is a satisfactory development, and the small decline in cash reserves in face of the apparent gain by the banks on the week's currency movement, is attributed to possible withdrawals by the trust companies. The market did not hold and closed easy but dull. The week's decrease in bank clearings again centered in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, due apparently to the decline in speculation, while the average for the rest of the country shows an increase over last year. Imports of merchandise at New York for the week show a decrease of $992,000 from last week, and of $1,624,000 from the corresponding week of last year. As bearing on the exchanges' situation, this showing marks an increase of our power to draw on foreign centres for money needs.

The railroad bond market has not been active at the stock exchange, but prices have been fairly well maintained and banks and bond houses report a rather better business over the counter week, some evidence of a growing investment demand.

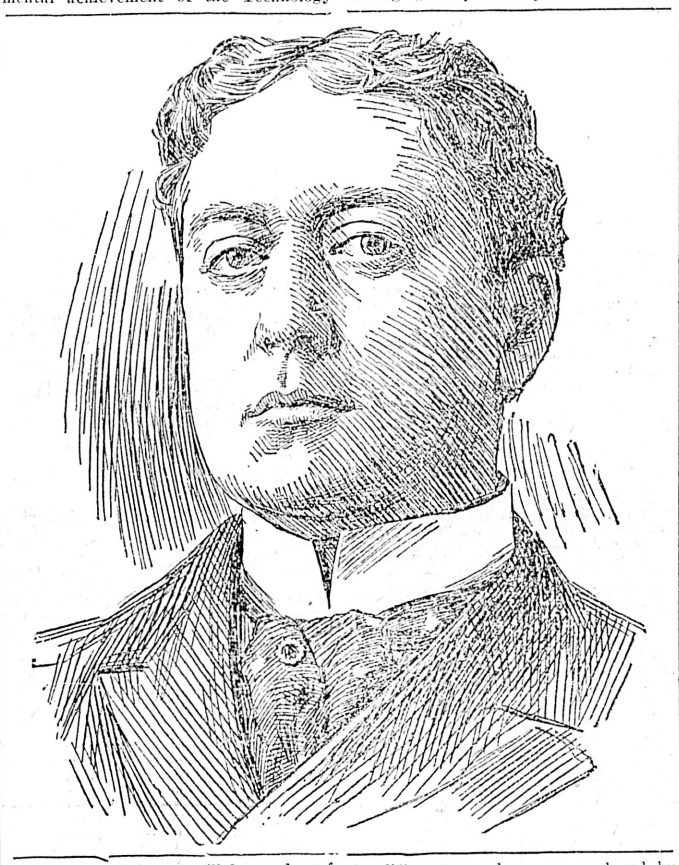
United States bonds on call have been unchanged.

"Any mail for me?" asked the young woman in the tailor made gown and broad brimmed straw hat?

MESSAGE SENT OVERLAND IS LATEST STEP IN WIRELESS

John Stone Stone, of the Massachusetts' Institute of Technology, Has Made Wireless Telegram Exclusive Property of Sending and Receiving Stations—Plan is to Bridge Continent With Stations—An Invention That Immensely Broadens the Field of Wireless Operations.

Mr. John Stone, lecturer in the electrical department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is well known for important inventions in the development of long distance telephoning, has recently proved the value of years of work devoted to the commercial aspects of wireless telegraphy by sending messages from Cambridge to Lynn, Mass., a distance of about 12 miles, under conditions that have hitherto been deemed impossible. Until this message no wireless telegraph had been successfully operated within three miles of an electric car line, or sent under conditions at all similar to those of an ordinary telegram—conditions, however, that are absolutely essential to reducing Hertz's great discovery to the terms of a matter-of-fact daily business. Under the new system in short wireless telegraphy becomes a means of communication on land, where all the conditions of daily life—trolley cars, sky-scrapers, thunder storms and the ever-present electrical disturbances presented by the wires of telegraph and telephone systems already in operation—have so far made it an impossibility. In the matter of large surfaces of water its operation is of course less embarrassed by extraneous causes. The new system, moreover, takes yet another important step in the direction of making wireless telegraphy a universal convenience, for it not only reduces the height of the masts to practical proportions but it has solved the problem of making each message the exclusive property of the sending and receiving stations. This is essentially the experimental achievement of the Technology



investigator; what use will be made of it remains to be seen.

Some time before the actual success attained by the operation of Mr. Stone's apparatus, Professor Louis Duncan, head of the electrical department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with which institution the latest American inventor is himself connected as lecturer on the subjects of electrical oscillations and wireless telegraphy, summed up the situation after an examination of the preliminary laboratory work then already accomplished. "It has been demonstrated," said Professor Duncan, "that, with the present apparatus, it is not possible successfully to send and receive selective signals; that is, signals which are received by only one station to the exclusion of all others. The commercial success of wireless telegraphy depends upon developing a system which is selective. I believe that the methods you have evolved are the only practical methods which will accomplish this object. The experimental stations you have erected have shown a selectivity of about ten per cent. This I have personally verified. Such a degree of selectivity is quite sufficient for commercial purposes; at the same time I am of the opinion that your present apparatus, when put in its ultimate and commercial form, will show an even greater degree of selectivity."

In seeking to reduce wireless telegraphy to terms of everyday utility the problem which Mr. Stone has so far solved successfully is three-fold. Obviously in these days no system of wireless telegraphy could become generally practical so long as it could not be operated without disturbance by trolley cars, telegraphs, or other electrical methods of transportation or communication. Nor could any system become altogether dependable so long as it necessitated the use of poles so high that they would be endangered by every big storm, or send out messages that were not confined exclusively to the sending and receiving stations, and could not be overheard by the apparatus of other stations. To obviate the first of these difficulties, Mr. Stone has found a method of isolating his stations from all surrounding electrical disturbances; to obviate the second, he has, so to speak, greatly increased the transmitting efficiency of small currents, and at the same time shortened the length of his mast; and to overcome the third trouble he has invented an apparatus so "selective" that it transmits a message that can neither be received nor interfered with by the instruments of any other system.

Lacking the towering height of the Marconi masts, and lacking also the excitement of the first discovery of a great possibility of intercommunication, Mr. Stone's two stations in the small desert of newly made land between Boston and Cambridge have attracted comparatively little attention during the 16 months in which preparations have been making for the first wireless message between Lynn and Boston. An electric car line passes between these stations and another within 75 feet of the base of the receiving wire at Lynn. The Cambridge stations, separated by about a third of a mile, were equipped with 40 foot masts, and with means for developing, radiating and receiving electro-magnetic signal waves of different lengths at the will of the operator. It was found in practice, as had been previously developed in theory by laboratory experiment, that signal waves differing in frequency by less than ten per cent. could be easily picked out at the receiving station and caused to operate one or the other of the receiving apparatuses by a proper adjustment of the receiving circuits. In other words, as the different sound waves, produced by correspondingly different numbers of vi-string that is in tune with the fork will vibrate in unison. No other string of the instrument will be affected. Now, electro-magnetic waves have the same property. If the electrical equilibrium of any electrical conductor, as, for example, the vertical wire of the tall mast of a wireless telegraph station, is abruptly disturbed and the conductor then left to itself, electrical currents will flow in it tending eventually to establish its original equilibrium. These currents send out into space electro-magnetic waves exactly corresponding to them in frequence, now transiated into wave lengths, and moving at about the speed of a flash of light. The new discovery simply goes a long step further than the old in controlling the length of each wave sent out from its transmitting station, and thus making it impossible, as in the case of the tuning fork and the piano, for any apparatus to respond to it unless it has been so arranged that it responds naturally to just that number of vibrations per second.

The apparatus of Mr. Stone's wireless system consists therefore of the familiar mast, carrying the vertical conductor, and the equally familiar apparatus for giving the signal. But between these pieces of apparatus is a third device that transform the original signal into certain regular periods of electrical disturbance, and these in turn pass from the vertical conductor off into space in electro-magnetic waves of a known frequency. These waves, passing through space, will produce an electrical disturbance only in an electrical circuit so arranged that it responds naturally to this artificially established frequency, its response producing an exactly similar electrical disturbance, and this in turn reproducing the original message. The message is therefore the exclusive property of the two stations whose respective apparatus is thus in harmony, nor—what is equally important—can either of these sets of apparatus be affected by waves of any other degree of frequency, that is, by messages not intended for them

For the recent successful signalling between Boston and Lynn a 100 foot mast was erected at the Cambridge transmitting station, and a mast some six feet shorter at the Lynn receiving station. The Lynn station is almost completely surrounded by houses and the "air line" traverses the factory part of Cambridge, the city of Charlestown, several other intervening cities, and finally a considerable portion of the famous old shoe town in which the receiving station is located. The line is therefore typical of one in actual commercial operation, running from one section to another in much the same fashion as a modern telegraph line, and thus doing away with the very high masts, not only expensive to erect but always liable to destruction by the elements, now necessary to establish wireless communication over long distances. It is the plan of the inventor to have a series of these stations, say 50 miles apart, so as to transmit a long distance message from one to another until it is finally taken at its destination, and also to send and receive local despatches at each station. In this case, of course, the local operator will be indispensable. For the "through messages" however, Mr. Stone has devised a new method of relaying, or automatically repeating the original message from one station to the next, and this message makes it possible apparently to telegraph overland to practically unlimited distances. Sending a message by 50 mile repetitions is not indeed so sensational an exploit as the wireless message said to have been received on the liner Philadelphia over 1,551 miles of restless ocean, but it is generally admitted that it is on the side of land communication that the discovery of wireless telegraphy has its greatest sphere of probable usefulness; and it is also admittedly more difficult to operate over land than over sea.

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Fit and workmanship guaranteed. We make a specialty of Dress Suits.

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Well Grown Nursery Stock

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Rhododendrons, Araucarias, Yews, Junipers, Green, Variegated and Berry-bearing Hollies, Laurels, Cypress in variety; Climbers, etc. Best collection and largest stock of Roses in the country.

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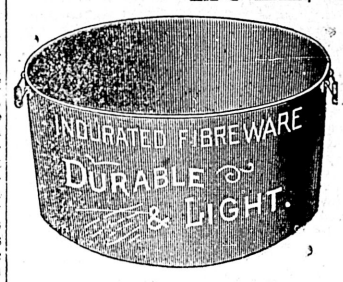
Oakland Nursery Victoria, B.C.

E. B. Eddy Co, Ltd.
HULL, CANADA



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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

We have the largest selection of Elder Down Quilts in the city. There is no question concerning their superiority over similar goods to be seen elsewhere. All have been carefully selected, and the prices are not by any means the least recommendation:

Excellent Values in Eiderdown Quilts

Extra Fine Quality
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There is a range of superior merit comprising some beautiful color effects in fine silky sateens.

5x6 feet Panelled ..... $ 6 00
5x6 feet Panelled 11.00
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The frilled quilts measure (including frills) 5x9x6x9.

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This line is a rich combination of superior Sateen with two bands of rich Sateen as a panelling effect. Two styles.

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Compare These Values.

Durable Chintz Coverings

The old, but ever new Chintz Covering, is, for general purposes, the most highly recommended.

5 ft. 6x6 ft. 0 ..... $7 50
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5 ft. x4 ft 4.50
4 ft. x3 ft 3.00

Here Is a Chance.

SNOW-FLAKE QUILTS

In an assortment of pretty Sateen Coverings. We guarantee the filling to be pure white Fleece. Can be washed.

—TRY—
WEILER BROS., Government St Victoria, B. C.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Oct. 17.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The weather continues fair over this western portion of the continent from the ocean to the lakes, and no rainfall has been reported; the high pressure area is now central in Utah and Idaho, but has decreased both in energy and extent. Low pressure areas from the ocean have passed over the upper portion of the province into Alberta. Fresh southerly winds have prevailed on the coast at the mouth of the Straits. It has been much warmer today in the Northwest Territories and the Pacific States, reaching 76 at Medicine Hat and 92 in the Sacramento valley.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	61
New Westminster	40	66
Kamloops	36	..
Barkerville	34	50
Dawson	10	22
Calgary	30	70
Winnipeg	26	36
Portland, Ore.	44	74
San Francisco	54	86

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly southerly, generally fair with stationary or lower temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, partly cloudy and not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	44	Mean	52
Noon.	51	Highest	61
5 p.m.	60	Lowest	44

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon. ..... 4 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 12 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—7 hours 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.022
Corected 30.046

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.04

Local Produce Market

(Corrected by the Sylvester Feed Co., 87 and 89 Yates St.)

The following prices are offered to farmers for grain in round lots in Victoria:

Wheat	$33.00
Oats	$23.00 to $24.00
Hay, Island	$14.00
Hay, Fraser River	$11.00 to $12.00
Straw	$10.00
Potatoes	$15.00

RAN A NAIL THROUGH HIS HAND.

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nail through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this wound would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occasionally afterwards. To my surprise it removed all pain and soreness and the injured parts were soon healed." For sale by druggists.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

PRESERVING CORK TREES.

So much cork is now used in the manufacture of linoleum and in shipbuilding that the protection of cork trees has become a matter of prime importance. Italy is taking steps to this end in Sicily and Sardinia where there are large cork forests, those of Calabria having been nearly destroyed in the making of charcoal. It is said that Spain is showing a like interest in protecting these trees, as the manufacture of corks is a large industry there. Only a few years ago the exportation of wine bottle corks from that country amounted to $5,000,000 annually.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

HE LEARNED A GREAT TRUTH.

It is said of John Wesley that he once said to Mistress Wesley: "Why do you tell that child the same thing over and over again?" "John Wesley, because once telling is not enough." It is for this same reason that you are told again and again that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds and grip; that it counteracts any tendency of these diseases to result in pneumonia, and that it is pleasant and safe to take.—For sale by all druggists and dealers.

A BARGAIN

A Hotel with all modern conveniences, and 250 acres of good farming land, with barns, cattle, implements, and in fact, everything required for running a hotel; also water rights. This property is for sale or to rent at a very reasonable figure. For particulars apply to

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APPLES! APPLES!

$1.00 Per Box. Just a Limited Quantity.

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Olympia Sails For the Orient

Efforts Being Made to Have Flour Rates Restored to Old Schedule.

Disabled Steamer Meteor is Picked Up---The Farallon Breaks Down.

Steamer Olympia, of the Northern Pacific line, sailed from the Ocean docks yesterday for the Orient, carrying a heavy cargo of flour and merchandise—the flour being consigned to Japan where heavy imports of foodstuffs are being made on account of the preparations for the contingency which threatens the country, war with Russia. The steamer had an average number of passengers.

The Olympia had a full cargo of general freight, chiefly flour, tobacco and cloth, valued at $165,194, and consigned to various ports of the Orient.

The Olympia had five saloon passengers and about twenty-five steerage passengers. Her saloon passengers include the Misses Margaret and Alice Cooper, daughters of General Manager Thomas Cooper, of the Northern Pacific railroad; Miss Helen Bunn daughter of General Counsel Bunn, of the Northern Pacific, and Mrs. Andrew Dixon, wife of the commander of the liner, who will chaperon the young ladies, who are to make a round-trip tour of the Orient on the Olympia. The liner's other first cabin passengers is Roy Smith of Omaha.

Over 35,000,000 cigarettes are in the liner's hold consigned to Shanghai, besides 481,172 pounds of leaf tobacco and a small shipment of smoking and plug tobacco.

The steamship companies are not benefiting as much as they would have done were it not for the rate war to the Orient on the large demand for flour and wheat in Japan by reason of the warlike movement. A meeting of the agents of the various lines running to the Orient was held at Seattle on Friday, which was atended by representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific, Boston Steamship Company, Northern Pacific and Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company. An effort was made to agree on December rates for flour shipments, but after the situation was thoroughly canvassed it was decided to hold the question in abeyance until the San Francisco rates are announced.

Representatives of the lines interested in the conference insist that there is no money in the $3 rates and are anxious to advance the charges to $4 or $5 per ton. This will be done if the San Francisco lines will stand by the $3 rate, but the re-entry of the China Commercial Company into the fight is a complication that is likely to upset everything.

The flour shipments to China and Japan are unusually heavy at present. The demand has quickened and the shortage in crops in districts that are tributary to China and Japan is aiding the mills of the Northwest in controlling the situation. The steamship companies, however, are not yet in a position to share in the profits of the trade. They cannot afford to cripple Northwest mills by putting them under a handicap in favor of California, and the rate question will be left open until the November situation works itself out.

Flour rates to be be quoted by the steamship lines of the Northwest interested in the Oriental traffic for December business depend entirely upon the action of San Francisco lines. If the re-entry of the China Commercial Company into San Francisco trade means another cut of flour rates the Northern lines will not be able to advance the freight charges to $4 or $5 per ton as had been contemplated. The $3 rate effective during November would, under circumstances, be continued.

The China Commercial Company has succeeded in entering into another contract with the Mexican government for the delivery of 1,000 Oriental laborers per month. This means the receipt of $15,000 each month and places the China Commercial Company in an independent position, where every dollar paid on return cargoes is so much profit.

It is this circumstance that has made the Northern lines hold off on the December rates. The China Commercial Company will have a sailing out of San Francisco during November, and it is feared by the Northern lines that the flour rates agreed to at the previous meeting will be upset. If this happens a demoralization of December rates is likely and the lines interested in the Northern bureau cannot afford to commit themselves to a December policy.

A strong hope is entertained that San Francisco will be able to maintain rates. This, however. involves an understanding with the China Commercial Company, something that does not appear to be probable at present. By the steam schooner lines operating out of Portland and the Sound flour manufacturers are able to get a rate as low as $2 per ton to San Francisco. If the old $1 rate were to be restored at San Francisco this would mean that nothing better than $3 per ton could be charged by the Northern lines

Even this rate means 10 cents a barrel in favor of the California millers and Northwest flour mill owners insist this differential is sufficient to keep them under a serious handicap in the Oriental flour trade. It is not likely, though, that a restoration of the $1 rate out of San Francisco would lower Northern charges, for California is now dependent upon Washington and Oregon markets for the grain ground into flour. This equalizes the increase in freight charges and the steamship lines will take advantage of it.

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Brought News That no Sealers Have Arrived on the Coast.

Steamer Queen City of the C. P. R., Capt. Townsend, reached port yesterday morning from Quatsino and way ports on the Vancouver Island coast. When the steamer left the coast ports none of the sealers had returned to the villages on the island coast. There was little news to report. At Quatsino the Yreka mines are shut down and the Edison property, where seven men were employed has now followed suit. At San Juan the logging camps have been shut down, owing to the small demand for booms—the market being glutted for the present—and 23 loggers came down as passengers on the steamer. From Kyuquot the steamer brought news of the death of an old Indian woman who had attained an age of over a century.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer was Mr. F. P. Paget, a hunter who had spent several seasons on the coast in the vicinity of Clayoquot. He speaks in glowing terms of the district as a huntsman's paradise, and has several fine head of elk and moose to show as trophies of the sport he had. Other passengers were H. E. Newton, manager of the mines at San Juan, A. Crate, a well-known miner who has been in charge of a squad of men at Quatsino, F. V. Hobbs, of Port Renfrew, and Messrs Hansen, McArthur, Grant, Child, Young, Little, Anderson, Carleton, Duffy, Jennings, Symonds, Norris and Ward, and Mrs. Crate.

NOT ENOUGH BUSINESS.

To Allow Operation of New Line, Says Freight Agent Peters.

Mr. Peters, G. F. A. of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview given at Seattle, said he could see no business to warrant the addition of a freight line between Puget Sound and the Antipodes—a project being undertaking by Mr. F. R. Alley, who has secured the steamer Maori King, to start from Australia for this port and Puget Sound in December. Mr. Peters has been watching the development of the Australian trade and when asked regarding the possibilities for new lines, he said:

"People are apt to draw conclusions from the demand for foodstuffs made last year, and, in fact, during the past few years, from Australia to draw upon this country for its supplies. Lumber has been secured there and the increase in traffic made the traffic seem sufficient to support new lines. But one must consider the fact that this condition with regard to foodstuffs was temporary. So far as the wool business is concerned, everyone realizes that London is the great wool market. If a big wool plant is erected on the Coast, it will give an impetus to the Australian business, but I doubt whether sufficient traffic can be secured to pustify a new steamship line.

"The passenger business is handled by the San Francisco and Canadian Pacific lines. Those desiring a quick passage to to the States, go to San Francisco, while I believe we handle the business through to England. The mail contracts are handled by the two lines in existence.

I do not want to appear as criticizing the effort made by any company or person, if there be such, who is working to establish a new Australian steamship line. If the business is there for a new company it will grow and we will benefit. But I do not believe it can be found.

FARALLON MEETS ACCIDENT.

Broke Tail Shaft Near Where Accident Befel Cottage City.

The Lynn canal steamer Farallon is disabled in Wrangel Narrows. She has a broken tail-shaft. The vessel broke down October 11 in Frederick Sound, off Cape Fanshaw, and not far from the scene of the recent disaster to the steamer Cottage City.

News of the mishap to the Farallon came in a telegram from Capt Nort. master of the vessel, to the Alaska Steamship Company, which owns and operates her. Capt. Nord presumably sent his message to Juneau upon the steamer Humboldt, which was passing northbound. The Farallon was headed this way from Lynn canal.

Some hours after the accident the United States coast and geodetic survey vessel Gedney chanced along and towed the Farallon into Wrangel Narrows. The disabled steamer will remain there until the arrival of the tug Pioneer, which was despatched North on Friday night to tow her South.

This is ths first accident of consequence to any of the Alaska Steamship Company's vessels in a long time. Just what caused it is not known here. The shaft is comparatively new, having been placed in the vessel about eighteen months ago.

The Farallon probably has a shipment of concentrates and salmon aboard; also a few passengers.

METEOR PICKED UP.

Being Towed to Ounalaska by the Steamer Eureka.

The disabled steamship Meteor was picked up by the freighter Eureka and is being towed to Unalaska. Probably by this time she has reached her destination. The news of the Eureka's finding the Meteor was conveyed to Nome by the San Francisco steamship St. Paul. It was sent by Col. W. T. Perkins to St. Michael and wired from that point under date of October 14 to the Northwestern Commercial Company at Seattle.

The news that the Eureka proceeded to tow the Meteor to Unalaska, nearly 600 miles away, when she was within seventy-five miles of St. Michael, her destination, created much comment among marine men. Such a course is accounted for only on the theory that Captains Ames and O'Brien concluded it unsafe to attempt to discharge the Meteor in her badly crippled condition at St. Michael. In case of a storm the vessel would prove most unwieldly.

No far the North Omerican Transportation & Trading Company, which has the Meteor chartered, has taken no hand in the affair. That company has the vessel chartered and owns all of the cargo, the disposition of which it will probably very soon be called upon to decide. There is some talk of having the freight removed from the Meteor to the Eureka, the latter to make an effort to deliver it at St. Michael before the close of navigation a week or ten days earlier than Nome, and an early freeze would hardly give the Eureka time to perform the task.

The Meteor will doubtless lie at Unalaska until a tug can be despatched to tow her back. It is not believed that the Eureka will tow her any further.

GLORY IS OVERDUE.

The Glory of the Seas Making a Long Passage.

The well known old clipper ship Glory of the Seas is causing some anxiety over her long passage from Oyster Harbor, says the San Francisco Chronicle. She is laden with coal and sixty-four days have passed since she left for the Alaskan port. Captain Pinding was in command, but Captain Freeman was long known as the master of the Glory of the Seas. The ship was built in 1869 on the Atlantic coast.

LOCH LONG WRECKED.

One of the Overdues Known to Be Lost.

The British ship Loch Long, on the overdue list at the Merchants' Exchange for some weeks, was yesterday reported to be a total loss at New Zealand. The ship left New Caledonia 160 days ago for the Clyde with a cargo of nickel ore and the rate of reinsurance on her had reached 85 per cent. No particulars of the wreck are at hand, and the fate of the captain and crew is therefore unknown.

THE FIRES OF ECZEMA.

So keen is the suffering of many people who endure the stinging, itching sensations of Eczema that they speak of the skin as being on fire. By its soothing, healing, antiseptic influence, Dr. Chase's Ointment positively cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, and every form of itching skin disease. It is of inestimable value in every home, and when once introduced becomes a household necessity. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the standard the world over, and has no worthy rival.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Political Notes And Forecasts

Conservative Convention in Cariboo and its Possibilities Outlined.

Some Straight-Flung Words From the New Westminster Columbian.

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C., did not come over from the Mainland last evening. It was hoped that he would come, and that he would confer while here with his supporters.

Last evening's Times took a quarter of a column to make the important announcement that its report about Mr. John Houston going into the cabinet was incorrect. The public was well aware of the fact. The Times had made arrangements to swear in Mr. Houston on Monday.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell has gone to Ottawa and Montreal on an intercessory mission to try to save the province from getting into the hands of the sheriff. Mr. Bodwell's missions are always disinterested and patriotic.

The following, from the Vancouver Province, is interesting:

"The Conservatives in the Interior are already getting ready for the Dominion elections. A prominent rancher from near Kamloops is in the city, and showed a Province man this morning a copy of a notice that he had received from Mr. J. T. Robinson, organizer for the Conservative party, calling a convention of Conservatives to be held in Kamloops on October 29 next. The notice gives the object of the meeting as to select a candidate to contest Yale-Cariboo in the Tory interest.

"The representation at the convention is to be by delegations from the provincial electoral districts of Grand Forks, Greenwood, Similkameen, Okanagan, Kamloops, Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo. The Province's informant stated that there is some feeling in Kamloops and other cities along the line that the candidate should be selected from one of the places in the central part of the constituency. Kamloops, he said, would make a fight against being represented by a man from the Boundary country or the Similkameen, and would be assisted in the fight by Cariboo and other northern districts. On the other hand, the Similkameen and Boundary districts look upon the Kamloop ranchers as slow, and the country as a slower growing one than their own, and will try to insist upon the nominee coming from the southern part of the constituency.

"There is no talk yet, so far as can be gathered from up-country residents now in the city, or from the Interior papers, of any definite date being set for a Liberal convention in that riding."

In a hammer-and-tongs article on "The Lawgivers at Victoria," the New Westminster Columbian says, in part:

The unofficial lawgivers at Victoria are working overtime just now, serving up to the Lieut.-Governor reasons why he should keep his eye on the first minister and make his official life as uneasy as possible. The fact that Mr. McBride is the first premier in a string of six who has succeded in an appeal to the country, it seems is only an aggravation. We have worried along for all these years under a series of ministries, either not submitted to the people, or submitted only to meet defeat; and while the average citizen would take Mr. McBride's success in securing a clear majority of the whole House, and a plurality of five over the party next in order, as evidence of the present premier's right to expect to be permitted to carry on, in the best way his judgment can suggest, it seems that the Victoria Liberal idea is not so tolerant. And the first point of attack is in the matter of the defeated ministers—Messrs. McPhillips and Goodeve. These Victoria lawgivers assume early resignations of the two ministers as the consequence of defeat at the polls. True, that in Ontario a Liberal premier kept defeated colleagues in office for many months and through a whole session of the legislature, while he waited for the outcome of election petitions to open constituencies for them. But here, of course, we must not take the liberties with the constitution that pass without comment in Ontario. Nor it seems, is Mr. McBride to be permitted by these Victoria lawgivers to follow the precedents set in our own province. Such a privilege is reserved for friends of the party to which Mr. McBride does not belong. . . . In view of these facts the agitation being worked up in Victoria to permanently exclude Mr. McPhillips or Mr. Goodeve, or both of them, from the ministry, by urging the premier to complete the cabinet by calling in other gentlemen, is so absurd that the wonder is that the men promoting it can expect to be taken seriously. Perhaps another pilgrimage to Government House is in contemplation, since the good nature of the Lieut.-Governor caused him to overlook the affront involved in the gratuitous advice tendered him by the opposition push in Victoria a few weeks ago.

The Nelson Tribune says this about John Houston:

"Beyond a doubt the rank and file of the Labor party contributed in no small measure to the magnificent success of Saturday last. They need have no misgiving on the expediency of sending John Houston to Victoria, for come what may he will do his duty and possibly rise to a political position of which this city will be justly proud."

This is a shot from the Toronto Mail and Empire that will make Liberal machinists wince:

"The Toronto Globe suggests that Mr. McBride, the premier of British Columbia, try to get over to his side one or two members of the opposition. But the organ does not state whether the regular Ontario government tariff—$3,000— is to be paid, or a special rate is to be announced."

DE WITTE AND THE RUBLE.

Mr. iWtte, the ex-finance minister of Russia, delivered an address to a committee of the St. Petersburg Exchange the other day, which is generally regarded as a defence of his policy and a formal reply to his political adversaries who charge him with the responsibility for much of the unrest prevailing in the agricultural districts. He said that he had fixed the value of the ruble because he had always believed that it was Russia's best policy to enter upon as the value of the ruble was at the mercy of foreign bourses. Having accomplished this, his next move was to develop the natural riches of the country by encouraging Russian industries. He succeeded so well, he said, that at the present time the concerns quoted on the Exchange represented a capital of fourteen milliards of rubles (one thousand five hundred million sterling). The national debt of the country rose only by one-tenth of this sum—less, indeed, than the capital value of those undertakings, railroads and the like, which are customarily accepted to cover foreign loans. He then went on to say: "If I hurried over the realization of my schemes it was because I feared that I might not have time to accomplish all that I had begun in various departments of the financial and economical life of the country. I believe that I was right to hasten on as I did the accomplishment of these measures. All my principal reforms I have succeeded in placing on a more or less firm footing, and therefore, in the future, although they may undergo changes and improvements, it is hardly likely that any one will venture upon radically altering or doing away with them." The boldness of these utterances has caused much comment. The allusions to European civilization are not at all pleasant to the Russian mind.

Victoria Hunt Club's Meet

Delightful Afternoon of First Class Sport Witnessed By Large Attendance.

Close Finishes Mark Several of the Most Interesting Competitions.

Victoria society was very well represented at Colwood race grounds yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the Victoria Hunt Club's gymkhana race meeting. The day was a perfect one for racing, being sunny, warm and yet with enough of the bracing October quality in the air to make motion pleasant. For some hours before the first race was called, vehicles of every description traveled out from the city, bound for Colwood, each one well filled with people eager to see the contests. The grounds presented an animated spectacle, the carriages, drags, tally-ho, buggies, waggonettes, dog carts and many other styles of vehicle being drawn up around the home stretch, whilst the occupants enjoyed luncheon or chatted to pass the time away. Rear-Admiral Bickford, Mrs. Bickford and a large party from Esquimalt, were present; also Colonel and Mrs. Grant and a number of officers from the barracks. The bench, the bar, the medical profession and the numerous sporting fraternity were all well represented.

The arrangements for the day were in the hands of a competent committee, composed of Messrs. F. Pemberton, Pooley, Langworthy, T. P. Patton, Lieut. West, R.N., and Lieut. F. Blandy, R.E., secretary. Entries were received until noon and the first event was to set to take place half-past one. Unfortunately, there was some tardiness in calling on the various events, but with this exception the meet was thoroughly enjoyable throughout. No serious mishaps occurred, although it was thought that Mr. Langworthy, in the costume race, had sustained painful injuries through being unhorsed almost at the start of the race, and thrown heavily in the dash for the lady nominators' stand. Luckily he escaped with nothing worse than a severe shaking up, and was soon himself again. This was the only approach to an accident all afternoon. The competitions and races were as follows:

Jumping competition—The entries were: Ruby, Thunder, Jezebel, Pharaoh, Mary, Frank L., Satan and Punch. It was a competition for horses and ponies 14.2 and under, to be competed for at the same time, three trials each. After a very spirited contest, and when the bar had gone up to something like the five feet six inch mark, the field was thinned down to Ruby and Thunder. Both were equal, and the judges decided that if neither could, on an extra trial ordered, clear the bar, the neatest jump should win. Ruby cleared all but the hind hoofs, which barely grazed, leaving the bar on the pegs. Thunder (Mr. Patton up) breasted the bar and carried it away. The cup, therefore, went to Ruby, Captain Sanderson up.

Victoria Cross race—This is always an exciting and interesting event, and it was very well done yesterday by a field composed of Douglas, Mouldie, Satan, Ruby, Frank L., Daisy, Mary, Pharaoh and Thunder. The race consists of a dash at about a quarter of a mile out, seize a dummy while under rifle fire, throw it across the horse, mount and get back to the starting post over a series of brush hurdles. Thunder came home a winner with a splendid lead, but spiritedly pressed by quite a bunch of good goers.

Quarter-mile scurry—This was a most interesting race with a good field and decisive finish, in which Douglas came home in magnificent style.

Costume race (lady nominators)—Start dismounted. Saddle and costume on ground. Saddle up, put on costume, ride to lady nominator, who will give rider a hat and umbrella and do a sum. Rider must ride back to starting place, wearing hat, carrying umbrella open and the answer to sum. First past the post with correct answer, umbrella up and hat on, wins. There was a large number of entries for this amusing event, which proved both comical and exciting. Mr. French, on Tommy, showed himself to be the most nimble and his nag the speediest. Mrs. Langley was his nominator.

One-mile flat—For horses owned by members of the Hunt Club, for the Scott and Peden cup. The entries were: Thunder, 164 pounds; Sugar Loaf, 147 pounds; Pharaoh, 142 pounds; Rufus, 140 pounds; Mary Anderson, 147 pounds. It was announced from the stand that, owing to Jezebel not having weighed in, she would run only as a make-race,and that all bets should be off. Later it was announced that, as Jezebel had weighed in, she would make the race in earnest, and that all bets were, therefore, on. Jezebel, with Mr. Blandy up, had the race well in keeping at the way, and finished at least 500 yards ahead. It was a punishing finish, though, and the field was bunched at the line.

Match—Mary Anderson v. Frank L., rec. 7 pounds, for a prize presented by the club. Mary Anderson (Mr. Patton up) won with comparative ease; it was a very pretty race.

Orange race—Competitors, six in all, rode past six posts, on top of each of which was spiked an orange. The man who passed the winning post first with most oranges, won. Lieut. West was the winner, this concluding the most enjoyable meet yet held by the Victoria Hunt Club, and just as the shades of night were making it difficult to tell a bay from a sorrel.

The finest made—Martell's Three-Star Brandy.

The German Empress has expressed the desire that for the future all pieces intended for representation at the court theatre shall be submitted to her first, so that, nothing may be played of doubtful morality or likelly to shock the audience. Her Majesty reserves the right of vetoing any play she may choose.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price $1; postage, 4 cents.

A·B·C BEERS

Famous the World Over—Fully Matured.

Order from Turner Beeton & Co.

"A stitch in time"—a little more rubber between the plies, keeps the seams tight in THISTLE Brand Rubber Belting.

The J.C. McLaren Belting Co. Montreal & Toronto.

Never Fail Cancer Cure

This wonderful remedy is forcing its way to the front of

THE GREAT

Blood Remedies of the 20th Century

Reports of several marvelous cures, and benefits from its use received recently. In addition to its magical power as a Cancer Cure, reports from patrons prove it will cure many other Blood Diseases and relieve indigestion in less than five minutes. A company is being formed to place it on the market. 50,000 shares are open for subscription at 5 cents, but no money will be collected until the company is in working form. More than one-half of the above allotment has already been applied for. Sample bottles of the medicine for the asking, at the office, 19 Broad street. Full information cheerfully given by

H. H. JONES

FOR SALE

Barque Columbia

(2,518 Tons Register.)

As she now lies in Esquimalt harbor. Apply to

H. SCHWARTING, Master.

Either on board the vessel or at R. P. Rithet & Co.'s Office. Wharf street.

AUCTION

—AT—

Work Point Barracks

I have received instructions from Col. Grant to sell at his quarters,

Friday, October 23rd

AT 1 P. M.,

The Whole of His

VALUABLE FURNITURE

Overmantel, Splendid Rattan and Wicker Arm Chairs and Rockers, Uph. Arm Chairs, Oak Uph. Rockers, Oak Writing Table, Oak Centre Tables, Oak Occasional Tables, 4 Screens, Brass Parlor Lamp, Splendid Brussels Bordered Carpets, Rugs, 3 Overstuffed Settees, Umbrella Stand, Very Good Tapestry Portieres, Stair Carpet, Fire Screens, Dining Extension Table, Sideboard, 10 Dining Chairs, Pictures, Dinner Set, China, Glassware, 3 Single Enamelled and Brass Bedsteads, Wire and Top Mattresses, Blankets, Bed Linen, 2 Swing Glasses, 2 Chests of Drawers, Wardrobe, Oak and Other Bureaus, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Matting, Air-Tight Heaters, Ping Pong Table, Garden Seats, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, etc.

Goods on view from 2 to 5 p. m. day before sale.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Of City and Suburban

REAL ESTATE

The undersigned is instructed by the executors of the estate of the late George Ward (deceased) to offer for sale at his Auction Rooms, 77, 79 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C.,

Tuesday, October 20th

At 12 O'clock Noon

Lots 32, 33, 39 and 43, Block VII. Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District (fronting on Stanley Road.)

Lots 33 and 34 of Section VI., Beckley Farm, Victoria City (fronting on South Turner street.)

Lot 185, Block XI., Hillside extension A, Work Estate (fronting on Hillside avenue.)

ALSO

Part (159 acres) of Section 18, Township 2, New Westminster District.

Terms cash.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

—OUR—

Regular Weekly Sale

Will be held as usual on Tuesday at the City Auction Mart, 58 Broad St., when a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Will be sold. No reserve.

Phone 294. W. JONES, Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

G. H. MUMM & Co's EXTRA DRY

IMPORTATIONS FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31

75,838 CASES

Being greater than the Importations of any other brand.

The Extra Dry of the superb 1898 Vintage now arriving is conceded to be the choicest Champagne produced this decade.

No party or public function is complete without the

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry

Used at all notable dinners and banquets, both in Europe and the United States

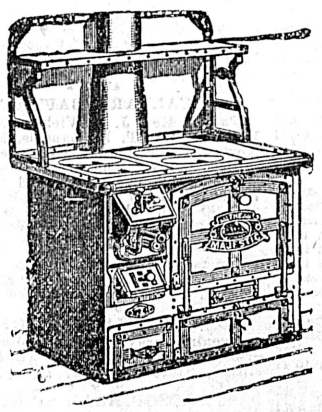
Pither & Leiser

Importers and Sole Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Money to Loan

On Approved Security, upon the most favorable terms and in sums from $250 to $25,000 to suit.

A. W. JONES, - 28 Fort St.



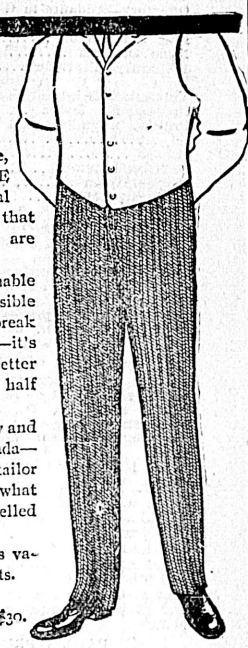
Are you Looking for a First-Class RANGE

If so, call and examine the Great Majestic steel and malleable iron Range, which is noted for their fine workmanship and splendid cooking qualities. A full line carried by

G. POWELL & CO.

Cheapside, 127 Gov't Street

Fit-Reform READY TAILORED CLOTHES



Perfection in Trousers.

The artistic grace, ease, comfort, service, of "FIT-REFORM" Trousers cost DOUBLE at the merchant tailor's. And there are special features about "FIT-REFORM" Trousers that money cannot buy anywhere else. They are distinctively "FIT-REFORM."

For instance, our lock-stitched seams enable us to sew trousers so that its absolutely impossible to rip them. You may tear the fabric or break the thread, but you can't ravel the seam—it's lock-stitched. Our unique machine does better in half a minute what a tailor can't do in half an hour.

You can see, from this one instance, how and why we can retail the finest clothing in Canada—

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

Suits and Overcoats that no tailor can surpass—at just HALF what merchant tailors are compelled to charge.

Newest styles in an endless variety of fabrics and color effects.

Trousers, $3, $4, $5 and $6.

Suits and Overcoats, $12 to $30.

ALLEN & CO., Fit-Reform Wardrobe

73 GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA, B.C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

Time Table No. 48,

Northbound Leave.	Daily. A. M.	Southbound Arrive. P. M.	Northbound Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P. M.	Southb'n Arrive P. M
Victoria	9:00	12:06	Victoria	4:00	7:3
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Shawnigan Lake	5:17	6:3
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans	5:55	5:3
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Ladysmith	6:45	5:0
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	7:37	4:1
Arv. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Wellington, Arv.	7:52	Lv. 4:0

THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholme. Stage leaves daily, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesday's, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, single, $2; return $3.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, single $5.20; return $8.65.

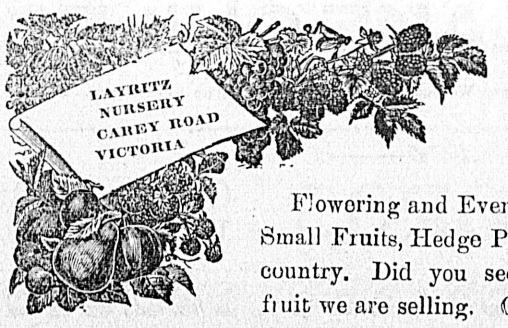
THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO COWICHAN LAKE.

Via Duncans. Stage leaves Duncans Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, $5 return.

Ten trip Commutation Tickets Victoria to Shawnigan Lake, only $5.

Excursion Rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.



Headquarters For Choice Nursery Stock

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Roses.

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THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Winnipeg was held at the mine near Phoenix last week. From the managing director's statement it appears that the property, at which operations were recently resumed, is in a more satisfactory condition and that with the moderate treatment rate offered by the Boundary Falls smelter, it will henceforward be possible to work the mine at a profit. Shipments are being made from the 50-foot level at present, and in the meantime the deeper workings are being unwatered. Mr. Plewman in his report further states that when the 100-foot level was unwatered a few days ago a considerable cave-in was disclosed. This level has been cleaned out, timbered where necessary and mining commenced, and in a few days a shipment will be made from what is known on the level as the Western or Copper vein. Unwatering the mine still continues, and we have now reached the 300-foot level, and in a few days we hope to have it pumped out. The main workings of the Winnipeg mines are on this level and it is expected to have it cleaned out, rails laid and all connections made by the time the compressor plant is installed.

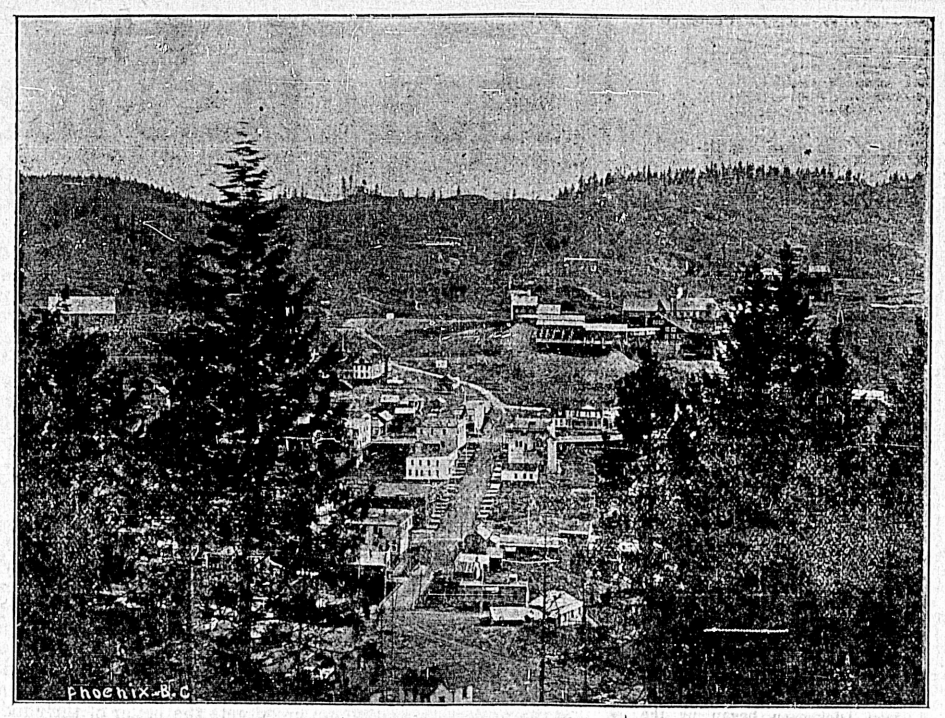
"Instead of making any further appeals to the shareholders I hope to see the sale of the treasury stock altogether withdrawn in a few days. We still need that $5,000 as shown by the trial balance and financial statement (which speak for themselves), but with 29 cars of ore at or gone to the smelter, and regular shipments of 10 or 12 cars per week following, I have no hesitation in expressing my belief that the Winnipeg mine can take care of itself in the future."

The year's accounts presented to the meeting showed that there had been incurred an outlay of $31,189, of which $18,482 represented the direct cost of further development work. Ore extraction during the year brought in $6,074, and the remainder, the cash disbursed, came from assessments, sales of treasury stock, cash on hand at beginning of year, fire insurance and other resources. There were meanwhile owing $3,583 on bank overdraft, and $2,270 for unpaid labor and other current liabilities.

Preparations are in progress at the B.C. Copper company's works at Greenwood in readiness for the early installation of a convertor and other important additions to the smelter plant about to be made. Thus the necessary excavations are about completed and the foundations for the new building are now being laid. The convertor is designed to be equal to converting the matte produced from 2,000 tons of ore daily and will be operated by electrically generated power.

The annual report of the Granby company presented at the recent general meeting in Montreal is locally regarded as satisfactory, and expenditure in the development equipment of the property being now practically complete, it is reasonable to expect that next year a beginning will be made in the appropriation of earnings for dividend distribution purposes. The financial statement shows that during the year ending June 30th, 12,551,000 lbs. of fine copper, 277,000 oz. of silver and 53,121 oz. of gold were recovered, realizing $2,232,741, of which $295,463 represented net profits.

From B. C. Mining Record.



General View of Phoenix.

The completed 25-ton unit of the Elmore plant at the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland, was given a first practical working test last week, the machinery during a run lasting two hours and a half, operating very smoothly. It is expected that the second unit of equal capacity will be ready for operation in the course of a few days.

Last month's returns from this mine show a falling off in the tonnage shipped of 370 tons. An improvement in values of a dollar a ton is, however, noted, the net smelting returns showing a corresponding gain.

Returns from the Ymir mine still continue to be somewhat unsatisfactory. The last report—that for the month of August—showing a loss of $2,975. The directors announce, however, that these unfavorable results were anticipated, and are due to the fact that until the completion of the development work for opening up the lower levels where the richer ore has been met with, the available mill feed has been confined to a small and decreasing area, and in consequence, the mill was not kept running at its full capacity on payable ore.

The manager of the Arlington at Erie, sends me the following returns for September from this property: Five carloads of ore were shipped to the Hall Mines smelter, the net returns being $5,241.05. The expenses in Canada were $4,322.03, leaving a profit of $1,003.64.

The Poorman-Granite mine, near Nelson, was again closed down last week, this being the fourth occasion on which operations have been suspended in the past year, generally the result of costly accidents to the mill, tramway, or by reason of scarcity of water. It is not as yet known whether the mine will be re-opened, but there is said to be still plenty of rich ore in sight. Last year the Granite and Poorman mines were amalgamated and the ore from both crushed at a 20-stamp mill on the property.

The Athabasca-Venus appears to be in a more satisfactory position than for some time past, although it is doubtful whether the original shareholders will ever be able to realize fully on their investment. More attention has been paid of late to development work, but at the same time the monthly tonnage output of between seven and eight hundred tons has been steadily maintained. At the Athabasca some promising new stopes have been opened, and at the greater depth attained the formation appears to be less broken. Of course, if this last report is true, it will make the very widest difference in the position of the company, as the sole reason of failure heretofore may be attributed to the excessive cost of extracting the ore and developing the mine in a locality where geographical disturbances were so great.

There appears to be some little trouble in connection with the bounty granted by the Dominion government to the lead miners. According to report the local smelters who helped the miners to secure this aid, by resigning their claim to the subsidy previously granted on lead smelted in Canada, consider that they are entitled to a share of the present grant, and to obtain it propose a new and higher schedule of freight and treatment charges. Whether this account is true or not is not, however, ascertainable, but nevertheless there is certainly some friction in connection with the matter. Speaking generally the outlook in the Slocan shows steady and increasing improvement, and mines at Three Forks and Alamo are beginning to make regular shipments. Six Wilfley tables have been placed in position at the Payne mine, and supercede the Five Vanners.

In the Fish creek district the new Eva mill has been put in commission and has commenced crushing the large accumulation of ore in the bins.

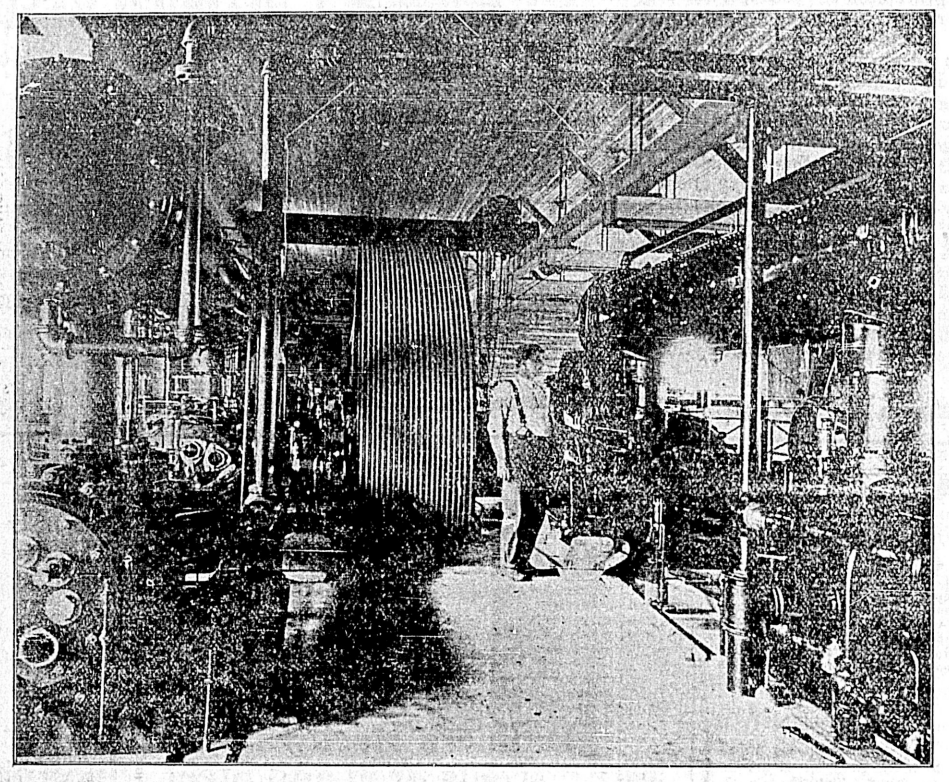
Sir Bevan Edwards, chairman of the Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, who has been spending some weeks at the company's property, has addressed a letter to the London board, expressing a very hopeful view of the future of the undertaking. An extract from the letter in question reads as follows: "The manager, Mr. Bailey, has done splendidly, and everything is not only up to date, but he will make a large saving on his original estimates. Everything has been done in the most careful and economical manner, and the work he has done is the talk of the whole country. Nothing like it has been done in Cariboo before. There is no doubt now that our prospects are extremely hopeful, and provided he meets with no difficulty in getting into the channel (which, however, I do not anticipate) he is bound to make a brilliant success. Of course, from the data we have it is impossible to state exact figures, but I feel confident that the returns we shall get will far exceed your expectations, and this one shaft alone will give us between 30,000 and 40,000 ounces a year, based on the most conservative estimate. The second set of borings are giving excellent prospects, which should give us a second valuable mine, which may in all probability give almost as good returns as those we expect to get from La Fontaine."

It is to be hoped that the optimistic opinions of the worthy knight have actually some foundation in fact, but Sir Bevan Edwards' previous record in connection with company business as a man of affairs is such as to very considerably discount the weight of his present optimistic utterances.

A Tacoma syndicate has just acquired a copper property on one of the Queen Charlotte group, near Graham Island, from which a satisfactory test shipment was made last year.

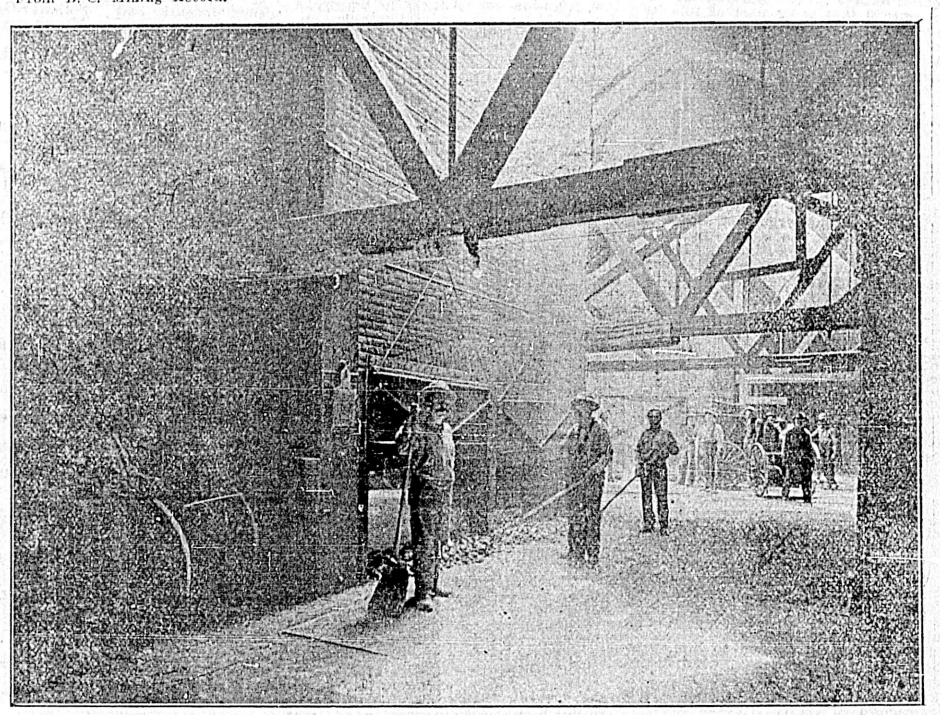
The intense love of the Filipinos for music is notably shown in their funerals, their home entertainments, and in their theatres. The Filipino voice is small and thin, but it makes up the deficiency in shrillness.

From B. C. Mining Record.



New Compressor Plant at Granby Mines.

From B. C. Mining Record.



Interior View of Boundary Falls Smelter.

Chimmie Fadden's Views

ON THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG

By Edward W Townsend. Copyright.

Well, we had de time of his life getting Little Duke—dat's my and Duchess' kiddie—off for school. When it comes times for Duchess to give de kid a few parting woids I said notting, but just held me peace and listened.

"Mon mignon," she says, "I give you tree dozen pocket handker chiefs, and I only asks dat wedder you has your lessons or not," she says, "wedder you makes frens or enemies; wedder you is good or bad in odder ways; wedder you loeses or keeps your spending money; wedder you makes frens wit de matron, as I has told you to; wedder you sometimes forgets, or always remembers your th's; wedder it is clear or cloudy; Sunday or week day; if you is well or ill; I asks but dis one ting," Duchess says, de weeps coming into her voice "only dis one solemn duty before all odders, and above all odder tings," she says, "and dat is, dat you never is witout a clean, fresh hanky in your pockets. If you forgets yourself and tells a lie, or is impudent to odder boys, or don't have your French perfect, you can be forgiven by heaven; but mon enfant heaven would not, and your modder could not, forgive you if you was found dead or wounded witout a clean, fresh hanky in your pocket."

"Sure, mama," says de kid, who sometimes talks straight English like his daddy; "sure, I'll sink a clean wipe in me jeans every day."

"Dat is right, cheri," says Duchess. "Dere is many signs of being a gentleman, and dat's what we're going to make you; but all signs fail on a man who has not a fresh, clean hanky on him. Odderwise a man may be in rags, and stained wit travel and covered wit—covered wit—"

"Wit hay seed," says I, willing to oblige, but Duchess gives me de troubled eye, and goes on. "He may be covered wit de soil of innocent games and play. But when it comes to his hanky—well, remember de woids of your modder!"

Duchess always packs two kinds of wipes herself; one for show, and one for blow. Now she takes out de one for show, and dabs heer eyes, like she was overcome wit commotion, and I know from dat she had passed de deal to me. So I says, "Kiddie," says I, "what your ma says to you is on de dead level, and if I ever hears of you wit a wipe dat isn't up to de standard I'll show you a new use for a hitching strap besides to hitch."

"Yes, daddy," says kiddie, who was sitting up and paying all kinds of attention now.

"I has only a few woids of advice for to saw off on you, meself, and dey is woids about de end of de game dat I didn't go to no pay academy to loin about. In de foist place, me little man, don't go looking for trouble. It's a funny ting about trouble, dat dough de woild seems to be filled wit it, still dere isn't so much dat it is found witout looking for it, mostly. You'll hear wise bazoonuses pass it along dat dere is so much trouble in de woild de reason you is not to look for it is, dat you'll get all you can take care of witout looking for it; but what I'm telling you is, dat dere is a lot of trouble dat is like a sleeping dog—it won't bodder you unless you poke it wit a stick, to see what it is like. Just don't look for it, and dere is a heap of it dat you won't see."

"Cop me right, me son; I'm not telling you dat dere is no trouble for does dat don't look for it; neider am I trying to con you wit a song dat you must dodge de trouble dat comes your way, even when you are not looking for it.

"If you find yourself up against it, witout looking for it, just tell yourself dat a little of it is a good ting to keep you in mind dat you are not made all for show, but part for blow. Any old kind of trouble in dis woild dat your daddy ever had a knock down to, is like a toot dat has to be pulled; de way to stop trouble dat you can't duck, is to get just as busy wit it as you know how—under de rules of de game.

"Don't dodge too much; of course if you meet a trouble dat don't look so much like yours, as some odder fellows, side step, and give it a chance to pass witout a collision. Dere's no harm in being polite even to trouble—especial if it looks like anodder mug's brand.

"All de same, son, if you are attending to your own business, and a trouble comes your way, and won't take a hint when you side step, but butts in, like it was saying, 'oh, me bold buck, I'm your honey boy, and you can't escape me,' when a trouble talks to you in langwudge like dat, den hit quick, straight, and as hard as you know how. Don't save your best blow for your second or thoid—be honest, and pass out de best you has in your shop on de foist invitation.

"I has found dat a trouble dat gets dat kind of treatment, mostly don't care to play in your back yard, but takes it's trade somewhere else.

"You has heard de wise say 'I has troubles of me own.' Well, me son, dat is de only kind you are dated wit—your your own. A mug dat don't meddle wit any but his own has more time to play ball dan some good folks allow is coming to any but de wicked."

Little Duke didn't say anyting to me den; but when Duchess was out of de way kiddie says to me, "Daddy, please show me de back and front mug, again."

You know before a "Mug" meant a man, it meant de kind of strangle holt dat foot pads give from behind, and dat de cops soon loined, and uses to make a ugly customer be good. Deen an oldtime Boy on de Bowery invents de front mug, what is de elbow in de neck, from in front, and de coppers has took dat into deir training—does dat has rough house beats. I puts kiddie trough de tricks until he was red in de face, and den he says, "Is dat a good kind of way to meet a trouble dat you can't side step?"

If I don't have to go bail for him breaking a collar bone, I'll be a happy, happy pa!

I was on me knees, with kiddie's right fore-arm under me chin, loining him de back mug, when Mr. Paul strolls along, and pipes me off, and says, "Is dat one of de studies Little Duke has to pass in?"

"No, sir," I says. "Dese is called life preservers, on de Bowery."

"It looks to an outsider like a life destroyer. When you have got de youngster perfect in it, I'd like to give him a few woids of advice about his conduct in school."

When kiddie heard dat, his arm around me neck gives a grip dat near puts me down and out. Perhaps he taught he'd stood for all de advice dat was due him; but I says "Sure, sir," I says. "Let go your hold, me son, or in anodder minute you will be a half orphan."

"Besides," says Mr. Paul, wit a smile seeing how de youngster looks, "when I gives advice I always also gives a box of candy—to make sure dat someting dat I gives is took."

So de tree of us sits down on de lawn, and Mr. Paul says, as solemn as de judge in de tombs, he says: "Now me little gentleman,"—and kiddie got so chesty wit being called dat, dat he near busts de buttons off his jacket—"I has a few woids of wisdom for to impart to you, dat will set you so far ahead of your fellows, dat by de time you get into college, all de swell societies and clubs will be out after you wit grappling hooks, and fishing nets."

Kiddie's under lip began to get shaky, and he looks at me like he was saying "Dis is a bad man! I hasn't lost no grappling irons, neider am I looking for to inside of a fishing net!"

"De reason," goes on Mr. Paul, "dat so many young gentlemen do not succeed in our universities and odder seats of learning, is dat dey is not pat next to de proposition until deir minds has been loaded wit tings out of books."

Little Duke looks up at dat like he seen de candy coming his way; for he has never yet broke his legs running after book loining, and Mr. Paul, seeing dat he had a audience, goes on:

"De school you is going to is known as a prep. school; which de same is a school dat is meant for to make a boy a man, for only a man is took into colleges dat plays football. Dat brings us," he says, comfortable, and lighting a cigar, "to de main point of our discourse. If you're on de lookout for fame, and wishes to be known from de Battery to de Bronx, as a man to be admired, engrave dese woids upon your mind: 'Play Ball!'"

Kiddie snuggles up to Mr. Paul at does woids, and I seen dat he tought dat he was in good company, after all.

"Act upon me advice in your prep. school, and den your pat' in college will be straight and easy. Dere is many kinds of ball in this life, and all of em must be mastered by the young gentleman who expects honor, fame and de high regard of his fellows. Refrain from woik, and go in strong for play. Do not be led astray by does what hear lectures, and digs tings out of books. Dey gets notting dat will do em any earthly good, and besides dey cooks deir college standing by such weakness.

"Play ball! Baseball, football, hand ball, golf balls, cricket—all kinds except high and low ball, which is what we calls a post graduate course."

Kiddies was now tickled to deat, and not a bit leary of Mr. Paul's big words what he uses to make his sentences to roll along from one to anodder witout no hitch.

"In de merry, merry, spring time do not toin to toughts of love, but go out upon de diamond wit de Nine. Dere you will see dat de young gent dat gets de most praise and attention is de one dat shows he has put in his Easter vacation practising neew coives dat will puzzle de crack batter.

"Later roam over de fair greens, and see if you can approach a hundred yards and putt ten—if you can, fame is smiling upon you and getting ready to alight."

"He's no farmer!" Kiddie whispers to me, his eyes popping out of his head.

"Next de tennis nets will be set. Take your racket, and if you can bluff a stroke dat looks like you was going to send de ball into de next county, yet make it land wit a geutle puff just de odder side of de net, give tanks to de goddess of fame, for she is making goo-goo eyes at you."

"Gee!" says de kid, "I didn't tink it was so much fun."

"Den later," says Mr. Paul, "go down to de water where stalwart crews are getting very wet, and ask de coach for to be tried out, if you haven't already been picked for an oar in de tank. De coach will revile you wit beautiful langwudge; de oars a-flow, and a-stern of you will mutter tings dat no mama's darling ought to hear; you'll wonder if de next stroke will pull out your arms, or your eyes, and if only de seat of your trunks, or an inch or two of flesh, has been cut into dat time your slide didn't woik; but never mind — Play Ball!"

"Sure, Mr. Paul," says kiddie. "It's great!"

Mr. Paul winked at me, and says, "Your son promises to bring honor to your house. Later in de season woik upon de gridironed field, where heroes wit flying locks are loining how to die for deir college, and to be glad of it.

"Of course, you'll occasionally encounter in college grave professors, and yet graver instructors, who will make a bluff of wanting you to have more dan a vague idea of wedder de Greek dieresis is—dat's a corking woid; get it spelt right—wedder the Greek dieresis is de dots over double i, or is de close of a diptong."

When Mr. Paul pitches does silly langwudge at kiddie de little one let's out a yell of joy, for he likes big woids like his mama.

"Professors and instructors," goes on Mr. Paul, not a bit winded, "will pretend to wish you to have an inkling of de time and habitat, of de dinosaurus, but dey too—de professors, not de dinosaurus—has once felt de thrill of bucking a stonewall center, and will not be grieved dat you misses all your lectures, and is never prepared."

"Are you on to dat dinosaurus? Miss Fannie showed it to me in a book. It's a kind of big lobster dat lived out west before de McComb's lam bridge was built over de Harlem.

"Play ball! my young gentleman," goes on Mr. Paul, "and you will be prepared for any sent of learning dat has any body wort knowing to sit in it. In your prep. school prepare! Do not waste de receptive years of your life loading up wit useless tings dat has notting to do wit any kind of ball. When de meseles is easily trained, dat is de time for to get in line wit does tings dat will reflect honor and glory on your ahnermoter! Play ball!"

When Mr. Paul got done kiddie was so excited dat he found de coachman's kid, and made him pitch for him, and before he was struck out he'd broke every window in de nort side of de stable.

Mr. Paul told me to go wit him when he took kiddie to de school. We rides up from de station, de little one's trunk on de seat wit de driver, and a box of candy in his hands, what Miss Fannie had give him, and he was de proudest ting dat ever butted into dat school, if de look into his eyes meant anyting.

Of course I had on me street close, but I says to meself, dat I'd not go into de room where Mr. Paul was to fetch kiddie to de head master, for I wanted little one to have every chance coming to him, and not back-cap his game wit me Bowery mug; so I stops in de little waiting room while Mr. Paul leaves de door open, and I hears him say to de head master, "dis is de lad I was writing you about, James Napoleon Emmet Fadden, de son of a fren of mine."

"He's a fine looking youngster, and he has a fine name," I hears de Gazaboo say.

"His modder is French," says Mr. Paul, "which accounts for part of his name. But his father, me fren, is American."

Well, dey has some chit-chat, and den dey comes out, and Little Duke was blinking hard, for to show dat he didn't want to cry, and we hikes away, Mr. Paul and me to de station.

When we was on de cars, I taut awhile, and den I says, "You done me fair, fair, all right, Mr. Paul."

"You?"

"You located kiddie as a son of a fren of yours," I says.

"Well," says Mr. Paul, "de woid didn't hoit me, if it didn't hoit you. You has soived me, and perhaps sometimes I has soived you; and on dat lay we is as good as each odder. I've never known you to do an ungentlemanly ting, so I stand for de woid—fren."

I didn't say notting more, cause dere didn't seem to be notting more to say; but when I gets home, and tells Duchess, she unloosens; and gets out her belt, and she produces a fiver. "Cheems" she says, "we will go into town tomorrow, and we will dine for all de dinner dere is in dis bill. I'm almost as proud of you as I am of your son."

The Late Sir Michael Herbert And His Family.

Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador at Washington, who died in Switzerland, was married to an American girl. Lady Herbert, the widow of the Ambassador, was formerly Miss Leila Belle Wilson, and is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilson, of New York. She is also a sister of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. Her brothers are Messrs. OrmeeWilson who married Miss Caroline Astor, and Richard T. Wilson, Jr., who married Miss Mason, of Boston.

The wedding of Miss Wilson to the Honorable Michael Herbert, who was then Charge d' Affairs of the British Legation, was celebrated at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on November 27, 1888. It was a brilliant and fashionable event.

Two sons were born of this marriage, Sidney in 1890 and Michael George in 1893. They are both at school in England.

Dr. Alfred W. Schooley, borough physician of Braddock, Pa., treated 102 cases of smallpox at the pesthouse during the year past, only one of which proved fatal. He attributes his success to the fact that he refused to permit any of his patients to taste alcoholic beverages during their illness.

ALASKAN TRIBUNAL

Able Arguments Before the Boundary Commission---The Canadian Case Presented by Mr. Christopher Robinson.

London, September 28.—When the Alaskan Boundary Commission met again this morning, Mr. David T. Watson, the American counsel, resumed his argument in support of the contention that the treaty of 1825 contemplated mountains along the entire line, or in default of mountains a ten-league line throughout. He held that the word "partout" in the alternative provision, article 4, applies to the whole line, and not merely to parts of it, such as the horseshoe line of Great Britain requires. The Hudson Bay map exhibited before the House of Commons in 1857, he argued, showed a ten-league line throughout, and Lord Salisbury in 1886 evidently contemplated that the mountains might fail entirely. He contended on behalf of the United States that there were no mountains suitable, and therefore the mountain line must be discarded for the ten league line, which should run round the heads of inlets, and be everywhere ten leagues from the sea.

Mr. A. B. Alyesworth asked: "Supposing no mountains existed, and the whole country was an extensive plain, did the United States consider that the ten marine league line should be applied?"

Mr. Watson: "Yes."

The President, Lord Alverstone: "Do you contend that at no part of this line are there mountains corresponding to the treaty?"

Mr. Watson: "At no point."

Continuing, he discussed the meaning of "ocean," and said the Lynn Canal was the limit of the ocean, just as a man's leg was part of the man. To be logical, the British should say the ocean lay altogether outside the islands, yet they called Stephen's passage, which was more narrow and intricate than the Lynn Canal, ocean, and denied the application of the term to the latter inlet.

Alluding to the argument based on Lieven's fear lest the mountains should descend to the water's edge, he illustrated the Allegheny mountains between Pittsburg and New York, which show an almost imperceptible declivity for more than 30 miles. Mr. Watson, in conclusion expressed his sense of the unfailing courtesy which he had received from the Tribunal.

The President thanked the American counsel for the powerful argument to which, he said, they had carefully listened.

MR. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, who next addressed the court for Great Britain, said that our case had been dealt with fully and exhaustively by Sir Robert Finlay, and he had been asked by one entitled to express Canadian public feeling and sentiment to say that it had been presented also most satisfactorily in every aspect from the Canadian point of view. This was also his own opinion; it would not, therefore, be necessary for him to go minutely into the negotiations and details of the maps.

The question, it seemed to him, was what does the treaty mean, what is the meaning of articles 3 and 4, and any other articles which may assist in the construction of these. These negotiators made a treaty about a country of which they knew nothing, no more of the mountains bordering the Alaska coast than of the mountains of the moon. Capt. Vancouver knew, too, only what he could see from ships in the foggiest country in the world. Mountains on his maps were purely conventional signs and were understood as that.

We must, therefore, assume that negotiators meant only such mountains as are ordinarily met with in a mountainous country. Neither the term "range" nor "chain" was used in the treaty. The fact of their occurring in the negotiations only shows they were deliberately dropped. He argued that in any event neither necessarily implied continuity, and instanced the military expression "chain of posts," which did not mean posts connected with chains. He argued that inlets broke mountains no more than did rivers. Supposing a range beginning in Labrador and extending down to the Eastern States, would the fact of its crossing the St. Lawrence be held to destroy its character as a range?

THE LISIERE.

He referred to the terms "coast" and "ocean" in the treaty, which he contended were used interchangedly, and asked would any one seriously urge that the head of Lynn Canal was in the ocean. He argued that article 7 of the treaty of 1825, providing for reciprocal privileges in waters of bays and inlets, must be held to refer to the lisiere, as Russia could not have recognized England's claim south of 54.40 over territories, when she had acknowledged the United States' sovereignty over the same territory by a treaty the year before.

Referring to the southern boundary Mr. Christopher Robinson said there could be no question as to the point of commencement nor what channel was the Portland channel. He said that Captain Vancouver's works were the only authority known to the negotiators. It was impossible they should not have referred to them.

He argued generally against much weight being given to negotiations when we find the Russians standing out for certain things and do not find them in the treaty. The inference is plain that they didn't get them.

London, Sept. 29.—To-day Mr. Christopher Robinson continued his observations on the meaning of the treaty. Discussing article 7, he said it meant reciprocal privileges in the lisiere, which implied that Great Britain had jurisdiction over certain inland waters there. It could not apply below 54 40, for Russia had got the right to trade the previous year from the United States south of that latitude. It could not be supposed that she took the same privileges for the same coast from Great Britain.

He compared articles 1 and 7, and argued that, "ocean" in the former related only to the ocean proper, and that 7 was supplementary to article 1, granting as regards inlets what 1 granted as regards the ocean, thus showing that inlets were considered something different from the ocean.

Coming to the question of occupation, he said that Russian occupation before 1867 was very slight, and only amounted to keeping the Indians in order, to which Britain had no objection. From 1867 to 1880 the United States acts were from the decks of their ships, for the Indians would not let them land. He ridiculed the United States obtaining the allegiance of the natives and said: "With a bottle of whiskey and a blanket you can obtain the allegiance of any Indian."

CANADA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

As to Canada's responsibility, prior to 1871, he said, we had no concern with that country, and until the Canadian Pacific was built, we knew less of Alaska than of Egypt. He discussed the position of the Hudson's Bay company and said they were merely licensed traders. It was absurd to suppose they could vary the territorial limits of the Empire.

Discussing the repeated statements of the United States that they had no official knowledge of Great Britain's claims to the heads of inlets till 1898, he showed that ten years before Sir Charles Tupper had handed Mr. Bayard maps and memos by George Dawson, distinctly showing it. Mr. Bayard sent them to the President, who sent them to Congress, which published them for public information, printing on the maps a line showing the conventional boundary proposed by Canada.

Mr. Robinson referred to Col. Dennie's report on the boundary in 1874, which he said was made without sufficient knowledge of facts and is, however, more than offset by the reports of Thorn and Mendenhall, 18 years after, which speak of the line being run parallel to the general trend of the coast. He censured Mendenhall for his offensive allusions to British diplomacy, and said however willing Canada might be to come to an arrangement with the United States, she wants no exchange of language such as this.

He spoke of the many efforts made by Canada to settle this question and concluded by again stating that Canada's case had received the thorough attention of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and that her representatives before the tribunal fully appreciated that the interests of the Dominion had been most carefully safeguarded by the heads of the English bar.

RUSSIA'S OBJECTS.

London, Sept. 30.—Mr. Haunis Taylor, the American counsel, who began his argument before the Alaska tribunal yesterday afternoon, on resuming today, said Russia had three objects in making the treaty: 1. To obtain a lisiere; 2, that the British should obtain the same privileges of hunting and fishing as had been granted to the United States the previous year; 3, that the southern line of the boundary should be the same as that agreed upon with the United States.

He dealt with the laws governing the interpretation of treaties, to which he denied that the common law rules apply. The dominant purpose of the negotiators should first be ascertained and the subordinate provisions interpreted harmoniously with it. He took up the question proposed to the tribunal and argued that no affirmative evidence had been produced to show that the negotiators of the treaty of 1825 had Captain Vancouver's narrative before them, but he was willing to assume that they had quoted Vancouver as styling Portland as an "arm of the sea" and Observatory Inlet "as a branch." He argued therefrom that Captain Vancouver considered the whole estuary as "Portland Channel." The Thalweg rule of taking the deepest channel must, therefore, apply.

The northern channel claimed by Great Britain was narrow, rocky, tortuous and unused. This was shown by the fact that the British Admiralty did not consider it worth surveying.

Senator Lodge, an American commissioner, asked him where he got his authority for the statement that "canal" is a technical word in the northwest coast for fiords, as distinct from channel.

Mr. Taylor promised to furnish it.

ARGUMENT DISPUTED.

Senator Lodge dre wattention to the distinct statement of Captain Vancouver that he called the whole body of water between the point of Prince of Wales Island and Salmon Cove "Observatory Inlet," and the northern channel "Portland Canal."

Lord Alverston and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth also quoted the precise and positive statements of Captain Vancouver adverse to his contention, and altogether the tribunal did not seem impressed by this branch of Mr. Taylor's argument.

Taking up question three, Mr. Taylor quoted Twiss, who states that the southern line between the possessions of Great Britain and Russia was fixed at 54.40 degrees of latitude.

As to questions 4 and 5, he said they were not important, but cited 28 maps to sustain the contention of the United States that the line, after reaching the head of Portland Channel, should continue along the general direction of the valley to latitude 56.

Mr. Alyesworth asked if he considered the authority of maps any higher than a narrative by the same parties?

Mr. Taylor said: "That depends on the writer's sources of information."

Mr. Aylesworth: "Exactly."

Referring to the lisiere, Mr. Taylor discussed the question of coast line. He said there were two sorts of coast line—one the natural, physical coast line, where the salt water touched land; the other the political coast line, a creation of international law to provide a bulwark against a nation's enemies. The political coast line is the outside rim of the islands, the physical coast line is the limit of the salt water. The British case confuses the two, and their argument is, consequently unintelligible jargon.

He briefly discussed the "barrier" theory, and also the argument from acquiescence.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Solicitor-General Sir Edward Carson then addressed the court for Great Britain. He began by assuming that the whole United States case was before the courts. If any new matter was presented later, he claimed the right to reply. He said he had listened to long disquisitions on international law, whose principles are much easier to state than to apply. Now he proposed to say something about the poor little neglected treaty itself, and only when he found difficulties would he refer to aught else, either precedent or subsequent.

He then took up the question seriatim and said the first was undisputed, but agreement thereon involved the admission by the United States that for the purpose of starting, the parallel must be discarded and that latitude was named for indentification merely. He proved from negotiations that the negotiators must have had Capt. Vancouver's narrative before them, and in view of the practical admission to that effect he characterized Mr. Taylor's statement that the narrative supported the United States contention as "rather strong." He showed from Vancouver's writings that he applied the name "Portland Canal" to the channel claimed by Great Britain and that he called the channel claimed by the United States another name.

Sir Edward Carson, continuing his argument on the southern boundary, could not see why the United States insisted on 54.40 degrees of latitude, seeing they admitted that the point of commencement was not on that parallel and that that line did not enter any inlet, but struck the continent. Why get on in the open ocean only to get off as the line approached the objective point. He said there could be no question as to the Portland channel. No other body of water was so known then or since.

HAD MAP UPSIDE DOWN.

As to Mr. Watson's remarks that the British line from the head of Portland Canal went southwards in seeking the mountains on the 56th parallel, he said the statement was explained by the fact that Mr. Watson had the map upside down.

The President: "I noticed the confusion at the time."

On question 5 he strongly disputed Mr. Watson's interpretation that this question simply amounted to this, that the line should go round the heads of inlets, and asked if it meant the line must necessarily go round the heads of all inlets, for supposing the existence of a dominant range of mountains, running up to the side of a deep inlet and continuing on the other side, surely the line should not leave the mountains merely to go round the head of the inlet, which might be a plain.

He analyzed questions 5, 6 and 7, and asked what was meant by "coast," "mainland coast," "ocean," "mountains" and "inlet." He said the tribunal had no power to define these expressions or determine the extent of their own jurisdiction. He strongly criticized question C in 5 and asked was it seriously contemplated to measure the width of the lisiere from the heads of inlets, neglecting altogether the sides.

He emphasized his contention that it is the treaty that is under discussion, and protested against the attempt to incorporate anybody's maps into it as an outrage. He denied that continuity was implied by the use of the irregular "la crete des montagnes," and quoted French authorities to prove that the singular was used to indicate individual summits, not one connected whole.

The President: "An illustration occurs in the negotiations, which speaks of "La base des montagnes."

MR. WATSON'S ERRORS.

After detailing various assertions of England's claim, Sir Edward Carson said they absolutely destroyed the argument based on subsequent acts of occupation by the United States. These acts, moreover, amounted to little in themselves. He quoted Mr. Watson that the census of 1900 showed 20,000 population in Southern Alaska. Mr. Watson afterwards reduced this to 11,000, but an analysis of the census showed less than 4,000 in the disputed territory, which number was decreasing every year. Dyea has declined, and Skagway has now only a total population of 1,000 of all ages, sexes and nationalities. These facts were very different from Mr. Watson's original statement, which was made with a view to influencing the tribunal against disturbing the allegiance of so many people.

Sir Edward Carson concluding, said we were approaching the end of a long and arduous investigation, but the labor, time and cost would be well spent if the result should succeed in removing the sole ground of contention between the two great nations interested.

A REFERENCE TO CANADA.

The president, Lord Alverstone, congratulating the Solicitor-General, remarked that "having conquered Ireland and annexed England, he has proceeded to appropriate our greatest colony, where his fine argument will be much appreciated. When, unfortunately, Mr. Blake's health compelled his retirement, it was felt that Canada had sustained a great loss, which Sir Edward has done so much to repair."

Hon. Don Dickenson began by the observation that it was a satisfaction to reflect that his remarks would bring this long debate to a close. He referred to the comprehensive speeches of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, and "the fascinating, elegant argument of Mr. Robinson, which was the admiration and despair of all who had heard him."

SHALL I COMPLAIN.

Shall I complain because the feast is o'er,
And all the banquet lights haveceased to shine?
For joy that was, and is no longer mine;
For love that came and went, and comes no more;
For hopes and dreams that left my open door;
Shall I, who hold the past in fee, repine?
Nay! there are those who never quaffed life's wine;
That were the unblest fate one might deplore.

To sit alone and dream, at set of sun,
When all the world is vague with coming night—
To hear old voices whisper, sweet and low,
And see dear faces steal back one by one,
And thrill anew to each long-past delight—
Shall I complain, who still this bliss may know?

The Russian author, W. Mirski, recently visited Count Tolstoi at Yasnaya Polyana, and was surprised to find no traces of fatigue and decrepitude, although his host had just passed his 75th birthday, and had endured a long illness. He is as vivacious, as witty, and sarcastic as ever and talks so fast that it is difficult to follow him.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a writ of Fi Fa to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels of the Boston and British Columbia Mining Company at the suits of Cook & Company, et al., I have seized, and will sell at my office, Court House, New Westminster, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debts, and costs herein, viz:

1 8-inch centrifugal pump and engine mounted on wheels, and 30 feet of suction hose for same; 1 60-h. p. locomotive type boiler mounted on wheels; 1 rotary hoisting engine, 75 feet ⅝-inch wire cable, 2 Edison 4-inch hand wrecking pumps, and 50 feet 4-inch suction hose, couplings and strainers; 2 4-inch steel-lined centrifugal pumps, with engine connected; 1 set green river screw plates ⅝ to 1 inch, taps and dies; 1 Jarecki screw plate, No. 4 B; 1 set left hand dies; 150 feet ¾-inch No. 10 cast steel rope; 1 set 3-ton differential pulley blocks and chain; 1 No. 9 Cameron vertical plunger pump and extra set of rubber valves and valve springs; 10 feet 5-inch suction hose; 1 delivery wagon, new, capacity 2500 lbs.; 300 feet new rope 1¼-inch; about nine thousand feet of rough lumber; blacksmith and carpenter's tools; wrenches; a large quantity of couplings, nipples, plugs, tees, globe valves, 1¼ to 8-inch; a lot of piping 1¼ to 8-inch; dining room and kitchen outfit complete; 1 safe and office furniture, and a quantity of other goods too numerous to mention. All of the above goods and chattels are at Granite Creek, B. C. Also one saw mill, consisting of one 25-h. p. 10 by 12 Ajax engine complete; one No. 3 right-hand saw mill; one 50-inch inserted tooth saw; 20 feet of carriage and 40 feet of ways; 4 head blocks complete. The above saw mill outfit is at Spence's Bridge, on main line of C. P. R.

A complete inventory of these goods and chattels can be seen by applying at the Sheriff's office, New Westminster.

Terms of sale, cash.

T. J. ARMSTRONG,
Sheriff County of Westminster.

New Westminster, October 10, 1903.

WHEN GLASSES FIT

As they should fit—and as we make them fit—they stay in place without trouble they are becoming to the face, and best of all, they give eye comfort and correct all visual defects. You will be satisfied with our work in every way.

No charge for eye testing.

A. P. BLYTH,
Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
65 Fort St. Near Douglas

Tenders for Ties

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the first of November next for furnishing thirty thousand hewn ties for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. Specifications can be seen by applying to the station agents.

JOSEPH HUNTER,
General Superintendent.

17th October, 1903.

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Ladies' Silk and Cotton Underwear, Wrappers, Etc.,
52 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
P. O. Box 17.

Notice is hereby given that three months after date application will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council by J. W. Meller & Co., Limited, to change the name of the Company to "The Melrose Coy., Limited."

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Company.

October 8th, 1903.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

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Chinese Silk Goods of All Kinds
Hand manufactured Shawls, Tablecovers, Handkerchiefs, etc.
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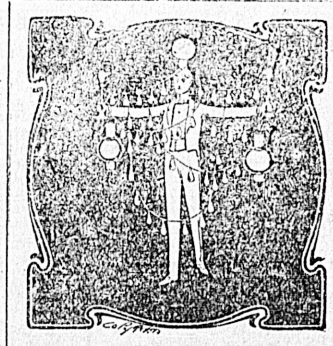

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55 Douglas street. (Near Fort.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills Notice.

The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on the seventh day of December, 1903.

Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 17th day of December, 1903.

Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 24th day of December, 1903.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1903.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

In The World of Labor

Miscellaneous Siftings and Comments.

—T. H. Twigg.

A SONG OF LABOR.

You have sung of the sea and the mountain;
Of love and of envy and hate;
You have babbled of brook and of fountain,
Of sorrow and hunger and fate;
You have sung us the song of the sabre,
And chanted of hunt and hall,
Come, sing us the glory of labor—
Of labor—the master of all.

A ballad of muscle and sinew;
A measure of music and might—
'Twill call for the best there is in you,
And ring through the day and the night.
A song of the rails and the furnace—
A song that will clang in its strength,
And steadily hold us and turn us
To gazing at labor, at length.

A chant of the field and the stubble,
With metre to scythe-swinging set;
A sonnet built up from the rubble,
And gleaming with jewels and sweat;
A murmur of forge and of bellows;
A lyric of compass and tools,
To bring us in touch with our fellows
And show to us labor that rules.

So, cease from the pipe and tabour,
You dallying singers of song,
And turn to the telling of labor,
In passages ringing and strong.
The song that you sing will not perish,
But live in the ages to come;
Its lifting for ever we'll cherish,
So sing it. For why are you dumb?

Unions meeting this week:

Painters	Monday,	8 p.m.
Garment Workers	Monday,	8 "
St. Ry. Employees	Tuesday,	8 "
Blacksmiths	Tuesday,	8 "
Retail Clerks	Tuesday,	8 "
Trades Council	Wednesday,	8 "
Electrical Workers	Thursday,	8 "
Leather Workers	Thursday,	8 "
Shipwrights	Thursday,	8 "
Bakers	Saturday,	3 "

From time to time appear articles in the press admonishing Canadian trades unions to cut their international affiliation. Most of the stuff is inspired by capitalists who fear the strength acquired through international relationship. A trade union that suits the boss will never do the workmen any good. If severing the ties which unite Canadian unions with American unions would strengthen the Canadian unions the people who are now advising such a course would be mum as oysters.

When a union is strong the other fellows are willing to conciliate, arbitrate—do anything reasonable rather than engage in a fight. But when a union is weak the other fellows never see anything to conciliate or arbitrate—just like the bully at school who will fight everything in sight but a boy his own size.

Experience has taught that international trades unions on the lines of trade autonomy are the strongest and most practical. Every other conceivable form of labor union has been tried and found wanting.

It is contended that a large amount of money is being paid annually by Canadians into American institutions for which no return is received. This is not according to facts. One instance of many will illustrate. The International Cigarmakers' union last year spent more money in the city of Montreal than it will receive from all its Canadian members during the next 100 years. Of course there are local branches of international unions which have never directly received a cent back of all the money they have paid to their internationals. On the other hand, there are branches in other parts of Canada which have received from their internationals more than they ever paid in or are ever likely to pay in—just like the cigarmakers of Montreal.

Members of international trades unions are much like members of benefits societies, the most fortunate are those who never have occasion to draw on the benefit funds.

Year by year finds the dues in trades unions increasing to meet the expenditure incurred by the adoption of benefit features. The tendency is towards making the union something more than a militant organization. Sick benefits, out-of-work benefits, old age pensions, homes for old and infirm members, and death benefits have been adopted by the more up-to-date unions. It is sometimes said that high dues retard the growth of trades unions. Where dues have been increased to meet the cost of additional benfits, the strength of the unions have not alone been maintained but their membership materially increased. It is now proposed, in fact has been adopted by many, to extend the use of trades unions by making them benevolent and insurance associations as well as militant organizations. There is no reason why they should not be and there are many reasons why they should look after their unemployed, care for their sick, old and infirm members and bury their dead. The ordinary workingman is anything but a financier and therefore can save nothing out of his big income. When misfortune overtakes him he is plunged out of poor circumstances into poverty. In this plight he becomes—with a family in most cases—an object of charity. The trades union first proposes to get him the full market price for his labor and thereby enable him to insure himself out of the increased pay against becoming a charge upon the state or charitable institutions.

After appearing as a weekly labor paper for four years the Vancouver Independent announces that hereafter the paper will appear monthly with specials as occasion demands. The Independent has not paid, the proprietors having lost in time and money some $3,500. The Independent deserved better treatment of organized labor, whose constant, consistent and fearless champion it ever was. In all the fights between capital and labor—and there were quite a few—the Independent was the faithful servant of the unions. In most instances the unionists gained something and the paper nothing except it was the enmity of the employing class. The most faithful friends of organized labor receive the least consideration, and sooner or later join the army of "has beens."

A. C. Galt, of Rossland, in the Canadian Law Review for September has an article on the liabilities of trades unions, in which he endeavors to show that the principles recognized in the Taff Vale case could be made applicable to trade unions in Canada, and thereby "We (who "we" are is a conundrum) could "come at justice!" He claims that the Act passed two sessions ago by the provincial legislature to protect trades unions against actions taken on the strength of the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case is ultra vires.

* * *

News is wanted of James Adair, last heard of in Vancouver, two years ago.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has organized 494 unions from January 31, 1902, to June 30, 1903, and has added to the membership in that time 33,000 men.

Because the secretary of the bricklayers' union of Marion, Ind., drifted into a non-union barber shop and got a shave, fifty carpenters and bricklayers employed on the Polo Coliseum struck.

The National Trades Congress, a branch of which is situate in Victoria, is using a counterfeit printers' label. Look out for it.

The Canadian Bible union has decided that society's great twin evils are "socialism and whiskey."

The Central Trades council of Spokane has decided to no longer publish its unfair list, but will work the boycott secretly. A fair list will be made up and published.

A Toronto alderman was ridiculed for proposing that a new park be named "Minto." It was claimed that the name "Minto" has no meaning in history Canadian or Imperial. Their royal highnesses have placarded Canada from Atlantic to Pacific with pictures of themselves, but their "show" doesn't seem to take.

For the second time the International Bricklayers' union by a referendum vote has declared against affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The proposition to establish a sick benefit fund carried by a big majority.

The free text-book system introduced into the public schools, Ottawa, last month is in working order and nothing but good is being said of the change.

For lack of support the Carnegie $50,000 free library dedicated at Connellsville, Pa., a year ago, has been compelled to close its doors.

In the October number of "Our Dumb Animals" the following paragraph is printed in black type:

"Do not let your cats or dogs disturb the sleep of your sick or well neighbors."

Apparently there are other places besides Victoria where people allow their dumb(?) animals to howl and mew at night to the annoyance of neighbors.

The Labor Council of Chicago has exposed a number of foremen in factories and on building jobs who have been collecting from $2 to $4 a week from workmen to keep them employed.

Henry Farley, a walking delegate of a New York painter's union, has turned state evidence and has agreed to tell all he knows of the manner in which blackmail is collected by walking delegates.

Since the death of Grand Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Engineers, the movement to form a federation of the train service brotherhoods has been started again. This movement was checked several years ago by the opposition of Arthur.

* * *

The dispute in the London, Eng., printing trade, which arose in consequence of the Master Printers' Association desiring the men to work at "stab" rates—that is for a stated sum per week, instead of being paid by the amount they do, as is the custom at present—has reached another stage. The London Society of Compositors refused to discuss the question, and rejected an offer of the Board of Trade to arbitrate. The London Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Board then stepped in and made an offer to arbitrate, which was accepted by the Master Printers' Association, but the London Society of Compositors have declined to allow their chairman and secretary to meet the chairman and secretary of the Master Printers' Association for an informal discussion.

The greatest increase in wages since the organization of unions in Iowa is found in the case of the printers, whose gain is 123.21 per cent. The cigarmakers have reduced their hours the greatest, 27.27 per cent.

The common council of Nashville, Tenn., recently adopted a new charter which raised the mayor's salary from $2,400 to $3,000 a year. It then passed an ordinance increasing the wages of city laborers from $1.25 to $1.50 a day, and the mayor promptly vetoed it.

An important table in a blue book just issued by the British Government refers to wages at home and abroad. One set of figures given therein shows a comparison of rates of wages in skilled trades in the United Kingdom, United States, Germany and France. The table is based upon quotations of rates of wages obtained as to number as follows: From United Kingdom, 470; from United States, 141; from Germany, 184; and from France, 248. The following table shows the mean weekly rates for fifteen skilled trades:

	Capital Cities	Other Cities
United Kingdom	$10.08	$ 8.64
United States	18.00	16.64
Germany	5.76	5.40
France	8.64	5.48

New York has been taken as the capital of the United States.

On the question of comparative cost of living of workmen's families in the United States and England, answers are given to certain questions by English trade union representatives who visited the United States. The replies differ greatly, but the majority of the representatives thought that the American workers are better fed than the English because wages are higher. The price of food in the United States is much the same as in England; some articles are dearer and others are correspondingly cheaper. The American workers seemed to be better housed, although rents are higher, ranging, it would appear, from twenty to 100 per cent. higher.

The following table shows the average weekly income of families included in the statistics, and the amounts they spend on foods alone in the countries mentioned:

	Weekly Income	Spent on Food
Great Britain	$ 8.13	$3 68
France	6.11	2.76
Germany	4 78	2.26
United States	11.13	4.2
Belgium	5.42	2.61
Switzerland	5.21	2.88

It is persistently rumored here, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that Miss Gladys Elder is engaged to the Duke of Braxton. Miss Elder is the beautiful heiress who had trouble with her nose a few months ago. In having it remodeled upon classical lines the cartilage was injured, and it was feared for a time that she would have to go through life wearing her sweet, refined face in a sling. The nose has come out all right, however, and Miss Elder, whose fortune is estimated at $20,000,000, will be an ornament to the nobility. The Duke is old enough to be the lady's grandfather, but she is willing to overlook that in view of his fine manly qualities, which have served also to break down her well known prejudice against titles.

The other day Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., said he expected the majority for either party at the next general election for the British House of Commons would be small, and that out of fifty labor candidates about thirty would be returned. If the Liberals took office the labor members would support them on terms, but if the promise to give a good position to the Eight Hours Bill, an improved Compensation Bill, and other measures was not carried out, the labor members would vote against the Government and compel them to appeal to the country.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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On furniture, pianos, organs, horses, carriages, farm implements, wagons and live stock. Payments monthly. Address

BRITISH LOAN COMPANY.
Box 297, City.

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F. W. STEVENSON

Orders executed for Purchase and Sale of New York Stocks and Grain for cash or on margins.

PHONE 362. NO. 21 BROAD ST.

Properties For Sale.

Residence lots on Gorge Road and Victoria Arm.
Section XX. Victoria District, 40 acres.
Section XVI., Esquimalt District, 23 acres.
Section IV., Sooke District. 19 acres.
Offers to purchase same will be received by

J. STUART YATES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Black, Deceased.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased who died at Lake District, B. C., on the 21st day of September, 1903, are requested to send by post or deliver to the executors, Lawrence Goodacre or William Munro, at 121 Government street, Victoria, B. C., or James Island, B. C., respectively, or to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of November, 1903, full particulars of their claims duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said John Black on or before the said 21st day of September, 1903, are required to pay the same. If not already paid, to the said executors, within the period above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 6th day of October, 1903.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of George Edward Rudlin, Deceased.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors' Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, who died at Vancouver, B. C., on the 23rd day of September, 1903, are requested to send by post or deliver to the executrix, Sophia Rudlin, at 13 George street, Victoria, B. C., or to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of November, 1903, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said George Edward Rudlin on or before the 23rd day or September, 1903, are required to pay the same, if not already paid, to the executrix, within the period above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 6th day of October, 1903.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Binns & Thompson, formerly carrying on business as General Merchants at Ucluelet, B. C., are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned, the Solicitors for James E. Sutton, the Assignee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Binns & Thompson, on or before the first day of November, 1903, after which date the said James E. Sutton will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Binns & Thompson amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said James E. Sutton then has notice; and he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said James E. Sutton has not had notice at the time of distribution.

Dated this first day of October, 1903.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Of 21 Bastion Street, Victoria, Solicitors for James E. Sutton

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, B. C., plans and descriptions of site, of works proposed to be constructed by the Victoria Chemical Company, Limited, of Victoria aforesaid, in Victoria Harbor, immediately fronting the said Company's works. And further, take notice, that we have, on behalf of the said Company, applied to the Governor in Council for approval thereof.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of September, 1903.

LANGLEY & MARTIN,
59 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of Annie Carmichael Campbell, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, are required to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of October, 1903.

Dated the 13th day of October, 1903.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion St., Victoria, Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE.

Take notice that on Friday, October 2nd, 1903, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder all the Lot 1048, Group I, Kootenay district, known as the Nest Egg mineral claim on the official plan of the said Kootenay district. The place of sale will be No. 46, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, and the time 3 in the afternoon of the above-mentioned day.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1903.

F. W. ROLT,
Acting for the trustee for the debenture holders of the Nest Egg and Firefly Gold Mining Company, Limited.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Enabling owners of approved properties to DEVELOP—EXTEND—EQUIP INDUSTRIALS, RAILWAYS, MINES and similar enterprises. Address, with full details J. S. WHITE, Manager, Security Life Ins. Co., 61 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Nathan Pointer, Deceased.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, who died at the city of Victoria, on the 30th day of August, 1903, are requested to send by post or deliver to the Administratrix, with full annexed, Sarah Amelia Carter, at No. 193 Johnson street, or to the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of October, 1903, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last-mentioned date, the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

And further take notice that all persons from whom moneys were due to the said Nathan Pointer on or before the 30th day of August, 1903, are required to pay the same, if not already paid, to the said administratrix within the period above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 21st day of September, 1903.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
20 Bastion St., Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY.
Land Commissioner.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A boy of 15 to make himself generally useful in an office. Address in own handwriting, Office Boy, Colonist office. o15

TEACHER WANTED—First assistant for Cumberland Public School. For particulars apply to T. H. Carey, Secretary School Board, Cumberland, B. C. o11

WANTED—Bright, active young men, to call on wholesale business houses in Victoria and other large cities; progressive salaries and permanent positions. "The Mandex," New York, N. Y. s17

WANTED—A boy, aged 14-16, to work in a store. Good references required. Apply V. S., this office. s10

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

NURSE WANTED—For boy of seven. Apply in person 227 Johnson St. o17

WANTED—Woman to sell a necessity to mothers; $12 a week clear. Dept. M., Box 78, Philadelphia, Pa. o10

WANTED—Capable woman, good cook as housekeeper to single gentleman in the country. Address H. L., Colonist office. o16

WANTED — Governess. State qualifications. Box 402, Victoria. o16

WANTED—Nurse maid. Apply at Mrs. Askew's house, Pemberton road. o10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable man wants employment on farm. State wages; good milker. "Farm," Colonist. o17

WANTED—Situation by experienced foreman on farm. References furnished. Address "Foreman," Colonist. o14

WANTED—Situation as salesman in store clerk in office or as traveler by an educated gentleman speaking English, German, French. Best references and security can be furnished. Address "M. K." Colonist. o11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Position as mother's help, by lady competent and reliable. Good references. Small salary. Apply "Roy," this office. o17

LADY, young, English, desires position as companion and amanuensis, or mother's help. Musical, fluent French. Apply Miss Tarbolton, care Sister Frances, St. Luke's Home, Vancouver. o15

LADY WANTS housekeeper's position or place of trust. Refined, thoroughly reliable; best references. Apply H. W. L., this office. o13

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper or stenographer by experienced young lady from the East. Address F. A. R., care Mrs. E. Greggs, Amphion street, Oak Bay. s5

TELEGRAPHY.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AT HOME—Earn from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars per month. Our system absolutely most complete and up to date. Endorsed by leading railroad officials. Situations secured. Write for catalogue. Telegraph Correspondence Institute, Box 580, Toronto, Ont. o15

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—General purpose horse, Price $60. Victoria Phoenix Brg. Co. o17

WANTED—Pair of short legged horses for farm work. About 1400 lbs each. Fleming Hewett, Metchosin. o17

FOR SALE —Six hundred Silver Laced Wyandotte fowls. H. W. Bullock, Salt Spring Island. o13

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Well built house and two lots on Esquimalt road, value $2,000, for cottage near Central School. B. C., Colonist. s5

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thanksgiving Day, near the Royal Oak, a Gordon setter dog. E. E. Wootton, Victoria. o17

FOUND—On Bastion street, on Friday morning, a pair of spectacles. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad. Colonist office. o17

LOST—On Monday afternoon a lady's gold watch and short chain, probably separated. Small initial "M. A. W.," on watch case. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at 218 Johnson street. s23

LOST—A ten dollar note at the German Harvest Festival in the A. O. U. W. Hall Finder please return to this office and receive reward. s27

STOLEN—An English setter bitch, black, white and tan, and answers to name of Nellie, from 177 Douglas street. Any person harboring same after this notice will be prosecuted. J. M. Sweeney. o3

FOUND—Ladies' bracelet, on Oak Bay avenue. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply Mrs. Humphries, Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue. o3

LOST—A black and white parasol on Thursday afternoon. A suitable reward is offered for its return to Colonist office. o3

MEETINGS.

A MEETING of the Dominion Co-Operative Home Building Association, will be held at 19 Broad street, on Monday, October 19th, at 8 p. m. All contract holders are requested to attend. o15

PHRENOLOGY.

MRS LE MESSURIER, pupil of Prof M. F. Knox and Prof. Alexander is now prepared to give readings and business adaptations. Readings Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9:30 p. m. Adults $2; children $1. Corner of Garbally road and Andrew St. Success comes when you know yourself. I will also teach a class. Giving the faculties and their divisions. o11

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Person with $1500; good investment, will pay seven per cent. Apply D. Main, Victoria P. O., Box 183. o15

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Second hand Democrat. "G." Colonist. o15

WANTED—20-bore breechloader. W. M., Colonist office. o15

WANTED FOR CASH — Two matured shares in Dominion Co-operative Association. State terms, to "Alex," Colonist office. o10

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising World into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store. May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. s23

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—Furnished house for 1st November; six rooms, modern conveniences. Fort street preferred. Helsterman & Co. o11

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. A. P., Colonist office. s9

WANTED—Furnished house, first class, good locality, or suite rooms, private family. Address X. Z., Colonist. s18

WANTED—A five or six-roomed house, unfurnished. James Bay preferred. Apply B. M. C., this office. s25

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished house, seven rooms. Well situated, modern conveniences. Immediate possession. E. C. B. Bagshawe, agent, 18 Trounce avenue. o17

FOR RENT—Two large well-furnished rooms, with grates. Vicinity St. Joseph's Hospital. Address Y., Colonist office. o16

ROOM AND BOARD—$4.50 per week. Single meals 25 cents. By meal ticket, 20 cents. Beds 25 cents a night. Bar in connection. Telephone B773. Rock Bay Hotel. s30

TO LET—One or two rooms with use of kitchen. Address B., this office. s16

TO LET—Furnished room; mechanic preferred. Apply M., Colonist office. s23

TO LET—Large well furnished sitting and bedroom, with use of bathroom; beautiful location overlooking the Straits. Apply B. C. Land Agency. s22

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. KNIGHT, DRESSMAKER, begs to inform her friends and customers that she has moved from 168 Yates street to 180 Pandora avenue (facing Cook), where she will be pleased to receive their continued patronage. s29

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING by first class modiste. Perfect workmanship guaranteed. Fancy gowns, also tailor suits, a specialty. Dresses made $5.00 up. Mme. Rodgers, Room 3, Moody Blk. o9

DRESSMAKING—Just from the East, Miss A. Williams has opened her dressmaking parlors at No. 1 Hill street. m28

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY in Kamloops for a good music teacher, male or female. Address Chas S. Stevens, Kamloops, B. C. o11

CHIMNEYS SWEPT from 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. No mess; 4 Broughton street. s29

TO LET OR FOR SALE—One of the finest building sites in Victoria West; sea view; also six room house for sale or to let. Apply Victoria West Coal Office. s27

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—50,000 strawberry plants 50,000. Large "Imported Sharpless," the most productive variety known. These plants were pegged down and rooted last June, and are now ready for transplanting. Per 100 $1.00; 1,000, $7.50. Special prices for large orders. Call or address A. E. Gale, Young P. O., South Saanich, B. C.

FOR SALE—PLANT NOW—Early Rawham cabbage plants, strong and hardy, grown from best imported British seed. 40c. per 100, 300 for $1.00. Also hardy Paris Co.'s lettuce plants, 25c. per 100. Swain, Esquimalt road, 8 Lampson street. o17

FOR SALE—Small business stock and fixtures, about $600. Apply Profit, Colonist office. o16

BUILDING LOTS TO BE SOLD at Mill Bay. Safe bathing and boating; good fishing. Wilkinson, Mill Bay, Cobble Hill.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Ladysmith, bakery, with good oven, and general store doing good business. No reasonable offer refused. For particulars address Baker, Colonist. o8

FOR SALE

MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS

50 lots, good location, within 15 minutes of Post Office, on monthly installments of $10 each (interest 4 per cent only), good soil, no rock.

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

40 Government St.

TO LET—Furnished house, seven rooms. All modern conveniences. Rockland avenue; $15 per month. E. C. B. Bagshawe, 18 Trounce avenue. o16

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—$475—Two-story house and lot 50x120. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o8

FOR SALE—$2,000—Six-roomed cottage and three lots, centrally located; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s24

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage on Pioneer street, handy to city. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. s17

FOR SALE—Pine street, four roomed cottage and lot, $630. Terms. E. A. Harris, 35 Fort street. s30

$1,000—Five-roomed cottage, bath and pantry, one lot, fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a14

$1900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, corner lot, can also purchase furniture at a low figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a18

FOR SALE—$1500—Six roomed cottage, almost new, with four lots, outhouses, etc. A1 soil. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. a8

FOR SALE—$1500—Five roomed cottage, bath, corner lot, on monthly instalment plan. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m13

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street m1

BOARD AND ROOMS

TO LET—Two nice furnished front rooms for gentlemen in private family, two minutes from Parliament Buildings. Apply "Omega," Colonist office. o13

TO LET—Well furnished front room, with or without board. 133 Menzies. o11

TO LET—Furnished rooms with all conveniences; 182 Fort street. o11

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms en suite, at 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street. o10

TO LET—Suit of large front housekeeping rooms. All conveniences, including bath, electric light and gas stove. Apply Cambridge House, 98 Yates street. o8

TO LET—Rooms, single or en suite, quiet and refined, suitable for business men or young couple. No children. Electric light, phone, hot and cold water, with or without board. Address Ida, Colonist.

TO LET—Two sunny furnished front rooms in private family; use of bath and telephone. Inquire 134 Chatham St. o6

TO LET — Comfortable furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street. o3

TO LET — Comfortable furnished rooms with or without breakfast; 65 Belcher street. o3

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. Hall. Apply 79 View street. s27

FOR SALE—A steam launch, 32 feet long, 4 feet deep, 8 feet beam, fore and aft compound engines; Scotch type of boiler, new; 26 Henry street, Victoria. o14

FOR SALE — Two lots running from Churchway to Rae street. Apply S. Perry Mills. s17

FOR SALE—A rubber tipped set of harness nearly new, cheap. Apply Box P. X., this office. s18

FOR SALE—Hotel doing good paying business. Central locality. Must sell out owing to ill health. Address P. O. Box 423, Nanaimo, B. C. o8

FOR SALE—200 canaries; fine singers, at Mrs. Lange, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs.

PIANO FOR SALE—Upright by Collard and Collard. Pretty case, sweet tone. Owner leaving town. Price $150. Williams, 20 Elford street, Cadboro Bay road. a7

FOR SALE CHEAP—Ladies' chainless bicycle, new. Can be seen at Plimley's, Bread street. a30

$2750—Two acres, 7-roomed house, stone foundation. All in first class shape, under cultivation and tile drained. A bargain. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a14

EDUCATIONAL.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION—On moderate terms, given by Ferdinand Koob, Elsmere House, 104 Pandora avenue. o11

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar spruce, and fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency. Limited 42 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited. 42 Government Street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—A snap. Eight miles from town, two hundred and three acres for $1,000; 25 acres swamp; large quantity of cedar and fir. Good road. Apply Frank Campbell, Prospect Lake, or 46 Quadra street. o14

FOR SALE—300 acres of A1 bottom land close to station on E. & N. railway. Easily cleared, $10 per acre. Apply B. C Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 4 Government street. a2

OKANAGAN DISTRICT—A number of A1 farms, $3500 upwards. Call for a list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 128

NICOLA—Large farms for sale in this district. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 128

COWICHAN—50 acres for $500. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 128

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Corner Johnson and Government Streets.

WATCH MAKER.

A. PETCH—99 Douglas street. Specialty, English watch repairing.

LABOR BUREAU.

JONES' EMPIRE CIGAR STORE — 105 Douglas street.

FISH AND GAME.

FRESH OYSTERS—Gower and Wrigleswerth, 119 Douglas. Phone 901. Fresh cooked crabs.

SCAVENGERS.

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. a15

PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING.

E. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer street. Estimates furnished. Tel. 920A.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON—97 Johnson Street, Sanitary Plumbing; jobbing and out-of town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING WORKS. Office 165½ Douglas street. Lace Curtains and Blankets a specialty.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 142. Fort Street.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES—General Scavenger yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House 234 Yates street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS —Office and mills, 148 Government street A. J. Morley, proprietor.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 892. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors s7

POTTERY WARE.

SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA. j3

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St., first and third Wednesdays in each month. W. O. Wallace, Master; F. Allett, Secretary.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 53 Wharf St., Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO. Telephone 18.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronia, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora street. Bootsc, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 330a

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

RICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD —Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and Milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON—150 Yates street. Estimates given: job work, etc. Telephone 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—10 Broad Street, Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 820.

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Two well lighted and airy offices in the Colonist Building. Steam heated, With vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone 611.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

HOTEL BALMORAL—First class family hotel, centrally located, yet quiet and homelike. European and American plans American plan from $1.50 per day and upward. European plan, rooms only 50 cents and upwards. Douglas street, corner of Fort.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL—Corner Yates and Douglas streets. Recently renovated clean, well ventilated rooms, 25c. to $1 per day. By the week, rates from $1 to $4. M. J. G. White, proprietor.

WILSON HOTEL—Yates, near Douglas st. Finest location and best rooms in the city. Rooms single and en suite, with bath connected. Rates 50 cents to $2.00 per day. By the week, $2.00 upwards. M. J. G. White proprietor.

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brand of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL BLACKBURN—Rates per day, American plan, $1.25 to $1.75. European plan, rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Free bus to and from hotel. Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. Telephone 897. A. T. Blackburn, proprietor.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—The best summer resort on the coast. New and up-to-date. Rates $2 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall st. P. Larson, proprietor.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott St., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

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News And Notes of Women

All who know Madame Nordica testify that she has as kindly a heart as ever beat in human breast.

Last summer at Boll, during one of her walks through the village, she saw four little girls playing in front of a tumble down house. They had a doll of unique description—it was made of a bootjack, clad in a torn bit of apron. The next afternoon Mme. Nordica set out on foot for the nearest village. Half way up the mountain the rain came dripping down. Throwing her cloak about her shoulders and digging her walking cane firmly into the slippery way, she climbed upward. Her cheeks were pink from exertion, and perspiration mingled with the rain drops on her face, but on she went.

A search disclosed a shop where dolls were waiting on the shelves. She bought four, then a carriage was ordered and down to Boll she drove. Arriving there, the famous Brunhilde of the Metropolitan Opera lifted the antique knocker on the door of the tumble down house. It was not yet night but the peasants had gone to bed. Presently a man's head was stuck out of the window. To explain her mission was a brief matter. The smiling father, in rather scant raiment, hurried down to take the paper containing four dolls. As she drove away, four tousled yellow heads were stuck out of the window, and shrieks of delight followed her, while she waved her hand until a bend in the road shut out the sight and sound of the happiness that she had left behind.

A parallel to the case of Madam Humbert in France has just been discovered in Italy, where the self-styled Countess Bice Ubaldelli, long and favorably known in the various circles of Roman society, has been arrested for frauds perpetrated upon several insurance companies, among them "The Mutual Life" of New York. The amount stolen by the Countess does not come near the millions of Madame Humbert, but both cases show the same methods of imposition, as each of the criminals has been enabled by personal charms and social standing to impose on all classes of society, the Countess numbering among her dupes judges, ministers, prelates, cardinals, and the late Pope himself.

The news that Mrs. Hetty Green is looking for a suitable villa at Newport has been followed by the announcement in one of the New York papers that she intends taking an active part in New York and Newport society from now on. It is further stated that Mrs. Green will be introduced in society by Countess Annie Leary, the leader of a section of the 400.

While confirmation of the story is lacking, the interest of the general public is aroused in the possibility of this remarkable woman duplicating in social affairs her successes in the world of finance.

The Empress of Russia spends $2,000 a year on perfumes, pastes, soaps and toilet waters, which she has sent to her exclusively from the French capital. Violet is her majesty's favorite scent, but her taste in perfumes is so catholic and general that every day she vaporizes the royal apartments with the concentrated essences of lilac, jasmine, narcissus, jonquil, tuberose and white violets. It is not surprising to learn that the members of her majesty's suit are occasionally indisposed and have to retire from her presence.

Quite a number of years ago there was published "Miss Toosey's Mission," a book which met with instant success, and which is enjoying a popular sale today. Since that time books written by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" have appeared with great regularity, but the host of admirers of this writer's books have been in complete ignorance of her identity. This year the author's name is disclosed for the first time. On the title page of "Gay a Story" just published are the words "By Evelyn Whitaker, author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," "Laddie," "Faithful," "Tom's Boy," etc. The publishers of the "Miss Toosey" books are unable to supply additional information in regard to Miss Whitaker, except to inform her admirers that she is an English writer, who has always declined to furnish biographical information of any kind.

Lady Curzon, of Keddleston, formerly Miss Leiter, of Chicago, is famed for her exquisite taste in dress, but she has established a record in the marvelous costume which she wore at the Durbar ball given by the Viceroy of India in the palace at Delhi. The Indian city has been famed for the skill of its embroideries since the days of the great Mogul, and her excellency's unique frock was composed of splendidly hand embroidered tissue the design consisting of peacock feathers worked and embossed in different colored gold threads.

The women who are attempting to run a big hotel for women in New York are solving some interesting problems. The hotel is called the Martha Washington, and the intention of the management was to run it entirely with women, as well as for women.

Little by little the male sex has been encroaching, not because men were especially anxious to work there, but because the women could not do without them.

First of all, the girl "bell-boys" had to go, because the women could not "make them mind." Boys were installed. They obey orders, but do not stay long, because, they say, "the women are nutty."

The head woman waiter could not enforce discipline among the women waiters. And so a man had to undertake the job. It was also found that carrying the soiled dishes from dining-room to kitchen was too heavy for women. Men were put in to do this. Finally the rest of the girls struck and their places were filled with men.

How is it that women won't "mind" women? Would a regiment of amazons have to be officered by men?

In "Her Own Way," the new comedy by Claude Fitch, given last week at the Garrick Theatre in New York, Maxine Elliot as the star shone with a bright particular glory. It was literally Miss Elliott's own way from beginning to end, Clyde Fitch wrote the play to usher Miss Elliott into the gallery of stars. He balanced her role perfectly; he tuned it to the key of her best ability; what she could do well he put into it, and he stopped at the point where the depth became too great. Every word and action therefore were true.

Blanch Walsh will be continued in "Resurrection" during all the coming season. She has scored a sensational success in the Tolstoi play, and is doing so well that no change will be made until next spring.

"Your salary isn't enough to support my daughter, sir." "I'm glad you've come to that conclusion so early, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

In Woman's Realm

Without color life would indeed be dull. Hear what the English painter Mortimer Mempes has to say on the subject:

"It is nowadays one of our chief efforts to get color into everything into our conversation, into our novels, into ourselves. But it is the right sort of color with just the right amount of it that we must aim at. A touch too much and the result is barbarous, a tone in the wrong place and the result is bizarre, but in spite of the dangers colors we must have."

That "touch too much" is the rock on which the average woman comes to grief. It is hard for her to realize that the smallest seed fashion sows by the wayside is done with intention and the harvest is only blighted if that intention is revealed. As the greatest Parisian costumier was wont to say, "A woman's costume should be an impression, something you can't pick to pieces."

Have you ever noticed how an ordinary black and white costume which produces an iron-grey appearance can be absolutely transformed by a touch of brilliant color that may be introduced perhaps just in fascinating glimpses of a scarlet silk petticoat or drop-skirt lining. I saw one the other day under a navy blue serge flirting about the trim "colonial" shoes and pretty ankles of its fair wearer in the most ostentatious and audacious fashion. The day was cold and raw and one of our far-famed "delightful (?) sea breezes" was very much living up to its reputation, so the "subtle touch" was in no way a diffident or subordinate detail. However, when it got a chance to fall into its proper relation and sphere as to color value the effect was very stunning and smart indeed.

Many of the woolen fabrics this autumn show the most exquisite and subtle blending of tints and tones, this being particularly noticeable in the new line of zibeline, in which ombre plaid and tweed effects are seen, these last although so rich and heavy looking are delightfully light and pliant in texture, the long hairy surface seeming more like silk than wool. Two striking examples are shown in the costumes sketched at Messrs. D. Spencer & Co.'s, No. 1, being a zibeline tweed of pale grey with black markings in large plaid effect. The grey is an exquisite tone, just the wink of an eyelash from being green, in fact the green effect is actively marked on the soft hairy surface that characterizes this material.

The touch of black velvet on collar, belt and sleeves of this costume should be noted, also the deep silk fringe that borders the cape collar. The sleeves are cut so as to permit the wearing of the fashionable frilled undersleeves and the whole is lined with a beautiful Lichen green silk.

The costume worn by No. 2 is also a zibeline but completely different, being more in ombre effect, shading from lightest fawn to dark brown and lined throughout with rich brown silk, charmingly frilly in effect about the underskirt. The belt collar and cuffs are of brown velvet and a narrow piping of the same edges the capes. Exquisite appliques of ecru lace decorate the rolled back fronts of the coat and three art nouveaux buttons give the finishing touch.

Our next illustration shows a back and front view of the popular "Guards'" coat. No. 1, which has a very dashing and military air, being of navy blue serge with red facings, pipings and brass buttons.

No. 2 is of very dark indigo with green facings and pipings and decorations of white silk braid, a decidedly striking color combination that has to be seen to be appreciated.

Besides these examples there are a variety of other models, no two being alike. Some with white facings, pipings and silver buttons, some with capes and some without, with silk linings or no lining at all and of varying lengths. It is the easiest and most pleasant task in the world to dress the tiny folk in our families in these days when such bargains in ready-made clothing are to be had. Our sketch shows a variety of little frocks for more or less festive occasions, No. 1 being an exquisite accordeon-pleated cream silk voile with lace insertions and soft silk choux with lay sash ends.

No. 2 shows a sensible and practical smocks, in this instance developed in cream-colored cashmere. This, too, is quite an inexpensive little frock, and the same model can be had in crimson, navy, pink, pale blue, and a pretty shade known as powder blue. Several varieties of smocks are also on view in unbleached holland, a material which seems specially adapted for the uses of children, it is so stout and strong, laundrys well and stands endless wear and tear. In this same department all sorts of conditions of garments to suit children of all sizes can be had, from the long robes and embroidered cloak of the baby in arms, up to well-made sailor suits and house gowns for girls in their teens.

No. 3 is pictured an extremely pretty frock for a tiny tot in white china silk with the daintiest of lace insertion and many tuckings.

No. 4 is one of the greatest bargains of the season, in white muslin with pretty ruffles and insertion, making a most attractive party frock for a little girl at very low cost.

No. 5 shows one of the ever popular carved Japanese ivories and so on through an interminable list of things. In fact one shows one's individuality in this sort of thing. No one will be surprised if society belles appear with strings of bear's teeth round their necks this winter, for to be really barbaric that is the proper thing to do.

Black silk stocks are already coming into vogue for winter wear. Many improvements upon the plain affairs of other days are offered. Bits of silk embroidery are often seen upon the turnover part.

THE "GUARDS' COATS" IMPORTED BY D. SPENCER.

Like a whiff of pot-pourri from some long unopened jar the dainty fol-de-rols of the modern society girl breathe out romance from the long ago, hinting of many things, duels, heart-breaks and even political controversies, for she wears the lace stock and short cravat of the 18th century gallant, also the flounces, dolman wrap and undersleeves of the sixties; while the long napped felt poke bonnet with nodding plumes that is the delight of her heart belonged to the time of her greatgrand mother.

—JUDITH.

COSTUMES IMPORTED BY D. SPENCER.

All sorts of beautiful pins are sold now for shirt-waist sets. Each set contains several pins of different size—one for the belt, another for the neck-ribbon and still others for the front of the waist. The designs are copied from really expensive jewelry in the "art nouveau" and look much better than they are.

Just now there is a fad for odd stones strung for street chains. Burnished pebbles from the Orient, strange looking opals from Mexico, Indian beads,

Miss Gossip—Does little Reginald talk yet? Mrs. Knowser—Not much. You needn't be afraid of his repeating anything you say.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ethel—Harold says he'll never enter any game of chance. Tom—Indeed! Seems funny such a nice looking chap should remain a bachelor.—Philadelphia Record.

Sappy—The idea of his saying I had more money than brains, doncher know. What did you say to that? Lenders—Well, I couldn't contradict him. Sappy—Why not? Lenders—Why I had just loaned you 50 cents a few minutes before.—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Duty Of Letter-Writing

[Written specially for Sunday Colonist.]

Write to me very often,
Write to me very soon,
Letters to me are dearer than the loveliest flowers in June.
They are affections torches,
Lighting friendship's lamp,
And flitting about the heart strings,
Like fireflies in the damp!
Write then very often,
Letters are links that bind,
True hearts to one another,
Fettering mind to mind;
Giving to kindred souls,
Lasting and true delight;
If you would strengthen friendship,
Never forget to write.

What woman among us does not hail the postman's visit with pleasure, and experience a feeling of disappointment to see him pass by? That family which, in the absence of its members, lives upon their letters is a very stronghold of contentment and love. Well indeed, does it behove the absentees from such a home to see to it that no negligence or selfishness on their part slackens the bonds. That social, or heavier duties at hand, do not supersede this most sacred one of keeping intact the holy bonds of affection. Can anything be sadder than the scanning of the newspaper advertisements for lost relatives, or friends? One feels in imagination the void from which those same advertisements sprang. Oh the aching hearts in the waiting for messages that do not come! Then let us remember that it is the first slip that counts. That though new ties are formed, the old ones are far too precious to be superseded by them, or slighted for them. The bright, chatty epistle, sped on its way, may inspire with courage and ambition some young character just on the threshold of life's labors. May give days of gladness to sorrowing parents. Or bring unalloyed happiness to some elder sister, who, having ungrudgingly devoted the best days of her life to the interests of a family now dispersed, waits in her loneliness for the joy of such letters. Ah, withold them not! Companionship is stimulus and guidance and the written thought is its only substitute. The written thought! What intensity of pleasure there is in the receipt of the same between congenial minds! With what eagerness is it not watched and waited for, then accepted and absorbed, aye and answered. Nev-God-sent gift to be used for His service? Nevertheless, from stress of circumstances, work, or what not a lapse may occur, a break may be made. It is against this we have to strive, the first appearance of carelessness. On the rudeness and bad form of leaving any kind of letters unanswered, comment is unnecessary in this article, which is on the duty of correspondence. To the child away from home, at school, college, or at work, comes the message, "send all your thoughts, hopes, fears, joys, to your parents, fill in the void caused by your absence with letters in which your whole life is open to them." To parents, "let no pressure of work, or anything else, prevent letters to the absentees, or bar your interest in the most trivial matter put before you," life even in the best protected of boarding schools, has its temptations. Great events spring from small beginnings, and their force makes or mars a character, creates the individual! In conclusion, did it ever occur to you, reader, to look upon the power of expressing thoughts on paper as a In soothing the sick in hospitals, in cheering the aged, in gladdening the orphan, or inspiring the criminals in our prisons with a desire to reform? A grand privilege, and it can easily be yours, perhaps through our Colonist. The large hospitals of the English metropolis are in league with some of the magazine editors, who interest circles of readers, grown-ups and children, in the different hospital wards. Each nurse will supply names of patients. And cards and letters are sent at Xmas to each patient, giving them much pleasure, individually. During a visit to the Children's Hospital, London, the writer witnessed the pleasure evinced by the children of one ward in their Xmas letters received thus, from the children's circle of a magazine. Especially that of a lad of eleven, an orphan and a great sufferer, who was hugging his letter gleefully and passing it over for inspection, said proudly, "It's fer me all right, cos it hes my name on it "Dick" ver see." "Aint 'e a queer cove, 'e likes frogs? And—

"I wonder what sort of a bengine it is?" Ran his comments on his correspondent's news between chuckles of keen enjoyment. While the added dignity of a prefix to his own name on the envelope seemed the best joke of all. A letter only, this, no card, but the joy of that first one in the hospital would be lasting.

Write then very often,
Letters are links that bind,
True hearts to one another,
Fettering mind to mind.

—Penelope.

Seasonable Recipes.

An East India Soup—Put one tablespoonful of butter into a kettle; add two onions sliced, a small carrot chopped very fine, and half a cupful of chopped celery. Push on the back part of the stove; cook for fifteen minutes, being careful that the butter does not become discolored. Add a quart of water, a bay leaf, a dash of cayenne, a salt spoonful of white pepper, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and thyme; moisten a teaspoonful of curry and add it last; simmer gently for ten minutes and strain. This soup should be perfectly clear, and of a yellowish shade when it is finished. Add to it just as it is ready to serve five tablespoonfuls of rice that has been carefully boiled.

Baked Haddock—Have the fish carefully cleaned, then make a stuffing of half a cup of bread crumbs with the same amount of fat bacon well chopped together. Add a little green parsley cut very fine, a bit of pepper and salt, a few drops of essence of anchovy and an egg to make it into a stiff paste. Stuff the fish with the mixture and sew it up. Place it in the baking pan with a cup of boiling water, a tablespoon of butter and one of essence of anchovy. Bake for an hour in a moderate oven basting frequently.

A Southern Recipe for "Chicken a la Creole"—One chicken trussed as for boiling, one pint of button mushrooms, a small bunch of parsley and tarragon, yolk of one egg, a large wine glass of sherry. Put the chicken in a stew pan with enough water to keep it from burning. When half cooked add a little salt and pepper in the water. Keep closely covered so as to cook in its own steam. About twenty minutes before the chicken is done put the mushrooms in. When the chicken is cooked take out and keep hot while you prepare the sauce, which is made by adding to the water in which the chicken was cooked the beaten yolk of egg, parsley and tarragon chopped very finely; whip all well together and pour over the chicken, which should have the mushrooms banked around it.

STUFFED BEET SALAD.

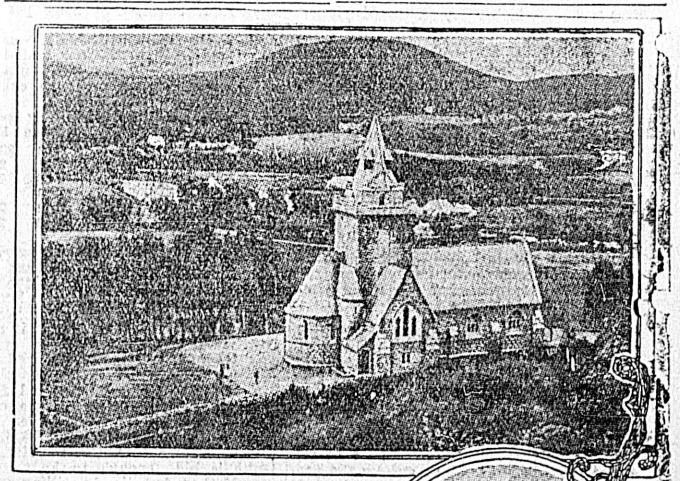
Boil the beets whole until they are tender, selecting those of a uniform size. Cut a slice off the bottom, so that they will stand upright, and scoop the inside out carefully, taking pains not only not to break the shell, but to keep the inside as nearly whole as possible. Peel the shells and let them get perfectly cold.

Cut the centres into tiny cubes, using equal amounts of parboiled potatoes and white celery, cut to the same size. Mix well with mayonnaise or French dressing, and fill the shells, laying a slice of hard boiled egg on top of each, and serving on a bed of tender lettuce leaves.

Henry—I thought your father and the other farmers always bought gold bricks of city folks. Hiram—Not much! We sell 'em watered milk.—Chicago Evening Post.

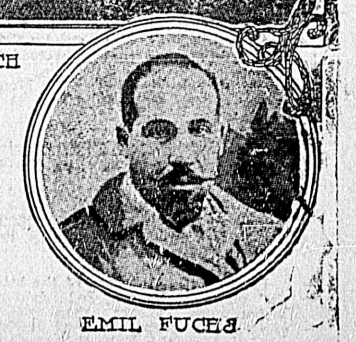
MISS MARTHA LOUISE BLACKWELL

The engagement was recently announced in Providence and St. Louis, rich son of U. S. Senator Nelson W. Louise Blackwell to Stuart Egan Aldrich, of Rhode Island, where she resided, of Miss Martha Aldrich, of Rhode Island.



CRATHIE PARISH CHURCH

At the parish church of Crathie, near Balmoral Castle, which was attended by Queen Victoria, King Edward, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles, of Denmark, the prime minister, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, other ministers and a distinguished congregation, unveiled a memorial bust of the late Queen Victoria, by the sculptor, Emil Fuchs, and two mural tablets, in memory of the late Duke of Edinburgh (Duke Alfred, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha) and Empress Frederick of Germany. The three memorials were erected at the expense of the King.



EMIL FUCHS